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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VIII NO. 225 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8987
18th "	Plassy Del Aterik	7346
25th "	Narkunda	16118
27th "	Mandalay	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089
9th "	Morea	10890
16th "	Khiva*	8947
23rd "	Karmala	8988
30th "	Naldera	15825
6th Nov.	Syria	6660

Usually booked from China, will put many passengers from Bombay.

†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Date About	Steamer.	—
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
25th "	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
3rd Sept	Bamora	Karachi & P Gulf 10 am.
3rd "	Chakla	Karachi direct 11 a.m.
9th "	Arratoon Apcar	East and South Africa, Via Prebander
9th "	Barjora	Karachi & P Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of B. I. and O. and B. I. sailing may be enquired with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	16th Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.
Taian Maru	Y. Kawashima	3138	7th Oct.	18th Oct.

* Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Suzuo Maru	J. Shinozaki	23rd Sept.	27th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	23rd Sept.	30th Sept.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	5th Oct.	10th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
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Manager.
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For particulars apply to:—
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33-35, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,0[illegible]500/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,56,72,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,231/6
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate, Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan,	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be as certained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
33, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Fund	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 880.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital: ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls: Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds..... Rs. 2,68,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on th following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivo or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,00 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description trans acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 75,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 3.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
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This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
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DIRECTORS:
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Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
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Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).
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The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
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Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audi according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. Th supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard table
Charney Road, Bombay.

S. A. S.

With apologies to the poet of
"EXCELSIOR."

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S."

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S."

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S."

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S."

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S."

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S."

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
"S. A. S."

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S."

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both nigh and far
These words drop like a falling star,

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC
CURES ALL FEVERS.

SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

Proprietors:—

MADON, SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigor, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's Ner Vigor

As organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

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Above all the Warrior watch is great value to the money you pay for!
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OPEN HEARTH SHEETS.
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SPRING STEEL.
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BOLTS and NUTS.

CORRUGATED SHEETS.
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SQUARE BARS.
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AYURVEDA RATNA PANDIT N. V. STREERAMA CHARLU, Ph. D, Se, AND AYURVEDA VAIDAV N, NARASIMHACHARIA, (Retired Sub-Registrar.)

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Invaluable for House-keepers Nurses, Campers, Travellers, Automobilists.

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CHEAPEST BARGAIN POSSIBLE.

Beams—20 ft. long, 6"×6" to 12"×12" in size
Planks—In general sizes & over 6" in width
Scantlings—In any sizes.

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Selected:— Crockery, Cutlery, Glass and Electro-plateware.

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Double Discs, Re. 1 each.

Blunt Razors.

Resharpened bright and keen as new As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. "K" Safety Razor with 5 Blades Re. 1-0-0. Extra Blades Re. 1-8-0 per ten. All Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Blades etc. stocked. Surgical Required, MATHEWS & Co., Op, Cornaglia,, Bombay.

The Arya Pathika Ashram.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

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BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY.—The best in Bombay, RE-OPENED. For particulars ly to THE MANAGER, Clare Road Bakery Byculla Station Road.

MISCELLANEOUS

ENGINEER, Mechanical and Civil, wide experience, will shortly be open for engagement. R. B. STEWART, Box 52, Colombo. 4890

TO SOLICITORS—Bills of Costs prepared from papers. Terms on application to Messrs. NIDHILAL & SCINDIA, No. 25-29, Churchgate Street, Fort. 4874

6½ PER CENT. BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT LOAN. Persons wishing to subscribe to this Loan will get back half brokerage, if they apply through us immediately. Forms of application will be supplied. Apply Box No. 1119, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4941

VENUS POLICY.—Means a Fountain of relief for widows. A Father of magnanimity for helpless children. A Source of satisfaction to old and crippled, 'Rich admire! Poor approve!' Management Sympathetic, Marriage Insurance Policy. A Speciality, Premium Rs. 2 and 1 per mensem for 1st and 2nd classes. Wanted Energetic and Influential canvassors on commission or salary or both. Rules and Forms Supplied Gratis on Application. For further particulars. Apply to M. Hanslux, Esqr., President, The Venus Provident Insurance Society, 74, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ANY WORKMEN as well clerks and thos who are desirous to proceed overseas apply personally ABDULGAFFAR KHAN, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Newnagpada, Bombay. 4622

WANTED In Bombay, a GUJRATI HINDU GRADUATE as a COMPANION for two intelligent deaf and dumb Gujrati boys in a respectable Hindu family. Apply Box No. 1106, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4889

WANTED — STOREKEEPER, TIMEKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT with Guzerati knowledge preferred. Apply Box No. 1122, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4954

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ELECTRIC FITTER and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply personally to Messrs. RAICHAND DAMJI & CO., 379/85, Dongri St., Mandvi, between 7 and 11 a.m. 4943

WANTED—Experienced ENGINEER for efficiently managing ginning factories connected with steam and gas engines. Apply sharp to SETH NARAYANDAS, c/o Talukchand Dilsukhrai, 359-361, Kalbadevi. 4942

WANTED—A TRANSLATOR qualified to translate Hindi or Urdu into Gujrati or Marathi. Apply personally between 8 and 10 a.m., to JAMNA DAS, room No. 128, 2nd storey, Serdar Griha Hotel, Bombay. 4947

WANTED—A qualified MEDICAL MAN, holding an University qualification, as an assistant to a general practitioner with a large practice. Please apply to Box No. 1117, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4937

WANTED—An experienced and reliable STOREKEEPER for a Spinning and Weaving Mills. Apply with testimonials, sureties or securities to Box No. 1118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4940

WANTED—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST, preferably one having experience in legal work. Sound knowledge of English indispensable. Apply by letter to Mr. AZAD Bar-at-Law, Milton House, Parsi Statue, Byculla. 4933

CORRESPONDENCE CLERK REQUIRED for Office of the Consulting Architect to Government, Public Works Department, Fort, Bombay. Salary Rs. 70 per mensem. Must be good typist, have good handwriting; shorthand desirable. Apply in person with testimonials on Tuesday, the 21st instant, between the hours of 10-0 a.m. and 1-0 p.m. 4924

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE with 2½ years market experience independant Correspondent Typist is open for ENGAGEMENT. Best references. Apply to Box No. 1121, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4946

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS for shorthand and other business publications on pay commission or both. Literature Free. THE UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND BUREAU (BC) Delhi. 4907

WANTED—LAND within 40 miles of Bombay with Sand, Water and earth, suitable for fruit making write particulars to Box No. 1113, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4920

WANTED—A PARTNER in the Agency firm for managing in the China Clay Works of India, Ltd. Apply stating terms to Messrs. VADILAL POPATLAL & CO., Sakar Bazar, Ahmedabad. 4908

WANTED—A GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY, preferably in a cotton centre, in or adjoining the Nizam's Territory. Apply with full particulars, quoting the lowest price acceptable to Box No. 1120, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4944

WANTED—One HYDROECSTRACTOR MACHINE and a STEAM CHEST. Apply R. K. SHETH, Lakha Patel's Street, Ahmedabad. 4900

WANTED to represent Indian and Foreign Companies by an up-country traveller, who has travelled already throughout Punjab, Rajputanta, U. P. Behar Bengal and C. P. in connection with Insurance business, Working as Insurance Secretary and Bank Manager since 13 years. Excellent Reference Correspondence invited to Box No. 1108, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

FOR SALE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE in Kalyan, valuable PLOT of LAND, most suitable for building purposes. Price Rs. 5,000. Apply to Box No. 1096, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4861

FOR SALE—One complete set SIGRAM GARI and ARAB HORSE. Apply to Box No. 1116, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4926

FOR SALE—Few NEW OVERLAND Mode "4" and FORD TOURING CARS for immediate delivery with Petrol facilities at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 4851

HUBBUCK'S WHITE ZINC AND RED LEAD PAINT, PORTLAND "HAND" BRAND CEMENT, PRIMUS STOVES, etc., just arrived. For particulars and prices please apply to KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 4939

FOR SALE.—To be desposed of with in fifteen days. (1) De light patrol gas machine of 60 lights of 50 candle power each in perfect working order. (2) Darrack motor car 5 seater 16-20 horse power quite in working order with all accessaries. (3) Bianchi motor Enghine 60 horse power in complete order. Inspect at JIVANCHAND LALLUBHAI, 1, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill. 4863

FOR SALE—One tandem compound condensing high-pressure 14"; low pressure, 24' strock 24". Rope ENGINE of six gaps of 2" fly wheel 10ft. diamature with second motion lying at Khamgaon. (2) LOOSE, 13 ginns with all their parts lying at Akola. As for more particulars inquire with following address. RAMGOPAL DAUDAS RATHI Khamgaon. 4891

FOR SALE—A 25 H.P. 4 cylinder Charron CABRIALETTE in perfect working order, recently, painted and overhauled with spares, lamps etc. Rs. 5,000, a 2 seater MORRIS OXFORD in good working order Rs. 3,000, a BERLIET LANDAULETTE in good working order, Rs. 4,000, a Ford Landaulette recently painted and over hauled, Rs. 3,000. Apply, HORMUSJI SORABJI and SONS, New Queens Road Bombay. 4916

FOR SALE.—New MACHINERIES from Stock. Lancashire Boilers 30 ft. by 7 ft. by 160lbs, 24ft by 6ft. 6in by 150lbs pressure. Platt Bros. Double Roller and Single Roller Cotton Gins (Home Packed), Cameron 8 team Donkey Pumps, Shaftings Pulleys, Plummer Blocks, English Leather Belt'ngs; also Ne Lancashire Boilers 30ft. x 8ft. by 120, 160, and 185 lbs. Pressure for September, October Shipment. For particulars apply to DINSHAW FURDOONJI AND BROS., 7, 13, Apollo Street, Bombay. 4922

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases and Sexology." By Mr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji, Consulting surgeon Specialist. The Genito-urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital Corner Grant Road, Bombay 450 pages, 34 illustration. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V. P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-4. (2) S. GOVIND & CO., Sandhurst Road. 4209

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Office in Fort, Tamarind Lane, furnished. Apply to Box No. 1112, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." Telephone No. 3836. 4911

TO BE LET—BLOCKS and ROOMS for high class Hindus. Building is almost ready, blocks, rooms and godowns will be on rent at reasonable rates. Place: Odhavram Building, opposite Tardeo Alliance Mills. For rent apply within from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. 4938

TO BE LET.—LAL BUNGALOW with large garden at Andheri Gundole Road, distance ten minutes from Station and also Bungalow Block System, three minutes from G. I. P. Railway, Matunga Station. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." Telephone No. 3836. 4910

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A BRAMAH pattern SODA WATER MACHINE, continuous action to produce 80 to 100 dozen a day of highly aerated Soda water, complete and ready for work with gauges, pipes, gasholder, generator and also with suitable hand turn over filler.

Communicate with,

THE CHIEF MEMBER OF COUNCIL,
Kishangarh State,
RAJPUTANA. 4925

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A NEW ROAD ROLLER, 8 or 10 tons, Steam or oil driven; delivery within three months. Dealers to communicate with the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Hyderabad (Sind), giving specifications and quotations. 4919

THE HINDUSTAN TANNERIES, LIMITED BOMBAY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the share-holders of the Hindustan Tanneries, Ltd. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 21st day, of SEPTEMBER, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of receipts and payments made upto 15th August 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 28th September, 1920, both days inclusive.

Dated the 26th day of August, 1920.

By the Order of the Board
PEERBHOY KOCHHAR & Co.,
4815 Agents.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. D.

NOTICE.

WANTED—UPPER SUBORDINATES on salaries ranging from O. S. Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 with Horse Allowance of O. S. Rs. 25 per mensem for survey operations. The appointments will be temporary and will, for the present, last for one year. Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience with copies of testimonials should reached the undersigned on or before the 30th September 1920.

NOTE—O. S. Rs. 116 are approximately equal to B. G. Rs. 100.

M. KARAMAT ULLAH,
Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary, G. B., H. E. H. The Nizam's P. W. D.
Hyderabad-Deccan. 4901

NOTIFICATION.

THE undersigned will select about a dozen candidates for training in the Rangers' Course at the Bombay Forest College, Dharwar, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Bombay Forest Department as Rangers.

2. Candidates should submit their applications in person to the undersigned in the Office of the Conservator of Forests, C.C., in the Central Offices at Poona on the 25th October 1920 at 12 noon.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st July 1921. They should furnish with their applications the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in Article 37 of the Civil Service Regulations.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certincate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station and testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for a rough outdoor life in the Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or small-pox. A letter to the Civil Surgeon or the Medical Officer for the certificate should be taken by the candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.
(iv) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.
(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations:—
(a) the Matriculation Examination.
(b) the School Final or Leaving Examination or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School Examination.

N.B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than July 1st 1920.

4. Stipends will paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any Circle.

6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidates at the undersigned's office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Forest Offices in the Presidency.

7. Two candidates will be similarly selected for Sind by the Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge Sind Circle at Karachi on the date mentioned above.

Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.
Poona, 1st August, 1920. 3035

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 7,00,000 SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH AT PAR.

FIRST CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of this Company held here on the 5th August, 1920 a call of Rs. 15 per share on Second Preference Shares of the Company was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay on the 20th September, 1920 and that from such date interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The payments in respect of this call will only be accepted if the amount paid covers the call due on all the shares registered against Shareholder's names on 21st August, 1920.

All remittances must be made payable in Bombay free of charge.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd August, 1920 to 8th September 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
Tata Sons Limited, Agent,
R. D. TATA,
Director.
Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 5th August, 1920. 4911

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HATIM MILLS LTD., SURAT.

FOR SALE.—First and second motion and bevel wheels, also machinery castings. Please see personally.

R. M. HATIMBHOY & Co.,
4827 Agents.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Ad-Interin Dividend of Rs. 250 (Two hundred and fifty) only per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid-up and free of Income-Tax) for the half year ended 30th June 1920, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 20th September, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Register of Shareholders on the 11th September, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th to MONDAY, the 27th September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Bombay, 31st August, 1920. Agents.
4602

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Ad Interim Dividend of Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred only) per share (free of Income-Tax) for the half year ended 30th June 1920, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 20th September 1920, at the Registered Office of the Compay, No. 359, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Register of Shareholders on the 11th September, 1920, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th to MONDAY, the 27th September 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Framjee Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1920. 4603

NOTICE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following interim dividends for the half year ending 30th June, 1920, have been declared, namely:—

Rs. 3-8-0 per share less Income tax on 1st Preference shares.

Rs. 12-0-0 per share free of Income tax on Ordinary shares.

Rs. 46-0-0 per share free of Income tax on Deferred shares.

The above interim dividends are payable on 19th October between the hours of 11-30 to 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays to shareholders whose names are on the Register on 4th October, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th October to 16th October, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.
4809

AUCTION SALE OF A GINNING FACTORY

IN supercession of the sale held on the 29th July last, the Mudradi Cotton Ginning Factory, situate in Hubli, in the District of Dharwar, will be sold again by Public Auction (to take place on its premises) on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1920, between 11-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. The Factory has the following machinery:—

16 Double Roller Gins Platt's Make, a 20 N. H. P. rope-driven Engine by Marshall Sons and Co., Boiler of 100 lbs. pressure by Fallesten Hodgart Barclay, Ltd., a Lathe and a Drilling Machine, a hand-pump, a country cotton opener and a roller press with all the accessories such as Shafting, Pullies, Leather and Paper Rollers, Belts, etc., together with some parts of a fodder press.

In addition to the above machinery, there are the following buildings:—

A Gin-room, a Boiler-room, an Engine-room, a Store-room, four Godowns, two Residences, two small rooms and a room in which the Lathe and the Drilling Machine are set up. The Factory ground is about two acres in extent and is held on a permanent lease, the annual ground rent being Rs. 200. Government assessment and Municipal taxes extra.

All the above will be sold in one lot and the sale will be subject to confirmation by the First Class Sub-Judge of Dharwar. The highest bidder in the auction sale will have to pay 25 per cent. on the spot and the balance within a fortnight from the date of the sale. In the matter of the auction sale, the procedure prescribed in Order No. 21 of the Civil Procedure Code will be followed subject to the special provisions of Act 4 of 1893.

K. ANANDRAO,
Receiver.
Hubli, 2nd September, 1920. 4708

FOR SALE AT AJMER.

TWO decent, comfortable highly commodious houses in Diggi Bazar Road side, five miniutes walk to Durgah and Railway Station. One with water connection. Best opportunity for Mahomedan pilgrims. For particulars apply to:—

B.
c/o J. L. MATHUR,
Goods Section,
4409 Audit Office, Ajmer

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920. 4249

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.

OWING to the strike of our Installation workmen, the delivery of "SHELL" PETROL is temporarily SUSPENDED. 4949

NOTICE

MESSRS. MULLA and MULLA beg to inform their clients that owing to want of space in their office premises they intend to destroy all records prior to 1911. If any clients are desirous of taking away their papers they are requested to do so on or before 31st October, 1920, after which date the same will be destroyed.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1920.
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay. 4958

NOTICE.

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED from the 20th September, 1920, at the registered office of the Company, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of
The Board of Directors,
Per. pro. Toolsidas Tejpal & Co.
MANEKLAL UJAMSHI,
4959 Agents.

THE BUXA FOREST YE-PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the terms of the Circular already sent to the Shareholders of this Company claims for shares in the Buxa Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., should now be sent to the address given below.

(Sd.) R. R. GRIFFITH.
For Self and Co-Liquidator.
25, Mangoe Lane,
Calcutta, 14th September, 1920. 4936

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

SEALED OFFERS, by letter, for Conducting Auctions from 1st October, 1920, to 31st March, 1922, in the R. I. M. Dockyard and elsewhere as may be directed, will be received by the Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine in his Office in this Dockyard up to 3 p.m. of the 27th instant.

(2) Offers must be accompanied by Bank of Bombay Receipt for Rs. 500 or by Government Paper to that extent which should not be endorsed to any Government Officer but which should stand in the name of the Tenderer. Offers must be sent by Registered post and cover superscribed "Offers for Conducting Auctions."

(3) Lotting of Stores will be done departmentally but all other work in connection with the Auctions will have to be performed by the Auctioneers.

(4) The successful Tenderer will be obliged to enter into an Agreement, form of which can be seen in Marine Office.

(5) The Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Offer.

(Sd.) EDWARD HEADLAM,
Director: Royal Indian Marine.
4961

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of October, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited statements of accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1920.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt. as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 24th September to Thursday, the 7th October 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 18th Sept. 1920. 4956

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th day of September, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

1. To receive the Directors' Report and to adopt the Audited Accounts for the period ending 31st March 1920.
2. To elect two Directors in place Mr. R. D. Tata and Mr. N. B. Saklatvala who have been appointed Directors under Article 88 of the Company's Articles of Association and retire under the same Article but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. A. J. Bilimoria and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordinlgy.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

N. B. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th day of September to 20th day of September 1920 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
R. P. GANDHI,
Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

WANTED by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, B. G. Section a fully qualified SIGNAL INSPECTOR. Pay Rs. 160 to 200 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to the

SIGNAL ENGINEER,
B. B. & C. I. Railway,
Church Gate Street, Bombay. 4962

NOTICE.

MR. B. A. D'SOUZA, who visits Bombay yearly, is now in Bombay in connection with "INDIAN GUIDES AND DIRECTORIES." Please address all communications to:—

REPRESENTATIVE,
Indian Guides and Directories,
27, Hummum Street, Top Floor,
Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay the undersigned invites offers for the purchase from him of a broker's card of the Native Share Brokers' Association, Bombay, belonging to the Estate of the deceased father of the minor. Intending purchasers, will please send their offers to the undersigned in a sealed cover on or before 1st October 1920.

N. H. MOOS,
Guardian of the Estate of the Minor Gordhandas Ranchodas.
57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED, HONG KONG MILLS.

SALE OF WASTE.

Flue-dust, Willow-dust, Tares and Hoops.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the entire production both ready and forward, up to 30th September, 1921, of waste of all sorts, flue-dust, willow-dust, tares and hoops produced at the Company's Hong-Kong Mills on forms to be had from the Company's Registered Office, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, and will be received at the Office up till 4 p.m. of SATURDAY, the 25th instant. A deposit of Rs. 300 in respect of waste of all sorts and Rs. 100 in respect of flue-dust, willow-dust, tares and hoops should accompany all tenders. Cotton waste is open for inspection at the Mills. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, Mills, Chinchpokli, Cross Lane.

PILANI WADIA HALAI & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th September, 1920. 4952

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

(in voluntary liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company held at the Registered Office of the Company at Colaba Causeway, Bombay, on the 30th day of August, 1920, the subjoined special Resolutions were duly passed and that at a Second Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company held at the registered office aforesaid on the 14th day of September, 1920, the same resolutions were duly confirmed.

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

2. That Frank Cartwright Rimington, Esq., and Nanabhoy Hormasji Moos, Esquire, be and they are hereby appointed jointly and severally Liquidators of the Company for the purposes of such voluntary winding up, and that without prejudice to the premises the said Frank Cartwright Rimington be and he is hereby authorised to exercise alone in England every power given to them jointly and severally as Liquidotors and that during the absence of the said Frank Cartwright Rimington from Bombay the said Nanabhoy Hormasji Moos be and he is hereby authorised to exercise alone in Bombay every such power and that each of the said Liquidators be and he is hereby authorised to delegate, if necessary, all or any of the powers hereby conferred upon him.

3. That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby jointly and severally authorised to carry into effect the Scheme of Arrangement sanctioned by an order of the High Court of Justice in England dated the 22nd day of July 1920, and made in the matter of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and in the matter of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, having for its principal object the acquisition of the entire undertaking of this Company as a going concern and with a Memorandum and Articles of Association approved by the Board of Directors of this Company.

5. That the remuneration of the said Liquidators shall be the sum of Rs. 50,000 to be divided between them in such proportion as the said Liquidators shall determine.

6. That the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby empowered to continue to exercise, subject to the joint and several supervisions of the said Liquidators, their Powers as Directors for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company until the entire undertaking shall have been transferred as a going concern to the New Company and the New Company shall have become entitled to commence business.

7. That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos one of its Liquidators of the one part and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, of the other part be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby jointly and severally authorised to enter into the said agreement and to execute and do on behalf of the Company all such Acts, deeds, matters and things as are necessary or desirable to give full effect thereto.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1920.

N. H. MOOS,
Liquidator of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Limited.
(in voluntary liquid...

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI GOOLAM HUSSEIN HAJI MOOSA, HAJI JOOSAB HAJI ABDULLA, ABDUL RAHIM ABDUL SATTAR and AHMED HAJI CASSAM have contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if and, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kambeker Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 196 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 2622 and Street Nos. 172-174 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16097 and New Survey No. 2997 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say on or towards the East by Kambeker Street, on or towards the West by a passage or gully, on or towards the North formerly by the house of Memon Oomer Haji Hamir and now by a gully and beyond that by the house of Haji Salmahomed Abdul Latif and on or towards the South by a house which formerly belonged to Joosub Ahmed Laka and now of Abdul Karim Suleman Sayani and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1920.

ISHVARLAL K. DESAI,
for Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

4957

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOVINDJI BHANJI has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from the executors of the last Will of MONGHIBAI, widow of Khetsey Permanand has in his turn contracted to sell to our client the same free from incumbrances. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim, or demand to in or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of indenture, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 91-99 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

(1) All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Mahim) land of Batty field ground, containing by admeasurement 876 square yards be the same little more or less being a portion of land called or known by the name of Karpoli registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old Nos. 366, 234 and 423 New Collectors Nos. 4112, E/3901 and 4206 and New Survey No. 1-P/839 and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward Nos. 7543, 7544, and Street Nos. 1110, 111, Matunga, Bhandarwada Street, on the Eastern side of the Matunga Station of the G. I. P. Railway in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay which premises are bounded on the East by the property of Narayan Agree on the West by a passage, on the North and South by the property of the said Manmohandas Kassidas.

(2) All that piece or parcel of Toka (Mahim) land or Bhatty field ground containing by admeasurement three sixty-four square yards be the same little more or less registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 27/64, New No. 15250, C/15192 Survey No. 4A/840 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east and on the North the property of Shobhagchand Chapsia, on the West by the property of Khetsey Parmanand and on the South by the property of Narayan.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1920.

KHANDWALLA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

4960

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SARASWATIBAI, wife of Krishnarao Pandurang Ambre and YESHWANTRAO KRISHNARAO AMBRE, both of Bombay Hindus, have contracted to sell to our clients their property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at Nos. 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale shall be completed without any reference to such claim or claims (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Foras land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate and lying at Haines Road, Worlee, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 595 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 251, 309 and 302, New Nos. 12339 and 12239, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 2 and 3/3156 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G Nos. 1088 and 1089 and Street Nos. 92 and 93 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property belonging to Damodar and Dinanath Bhasker Mantri, on or towards the West by the Haines Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by the land hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate at Haines Road Worlee, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 161 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 285, New Nos. 12196, and 12299, Old Survey No. 448 and New Survey No. 3/3154 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North and the [illegible] property hereinbefore firstly [illegible] on or towards the West by [illegible] road aforesaid and on or towards the [illegible] the property bearing New Survey [illegible]

[illegible]th day of September, 1920.

[illegible]NIS & GORDGAOKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KARMALLI EBRAHIM, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the under mentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the Purchaser at their office in Mercantile Bank Building 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days of the date hereof, in default the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period and all interest and claim, if any, in or to the said property or any part thereof of which no notice shall have been received will be considered as relinquished or waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, situate at the junction of Gowalia Tank Road and Forjet Street in the island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 683 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 466 and 442, New Nos. A/2290 and A/2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1/7066 and Assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3411 (8) and 3411 (8a) and Street No. 5 C and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a private Road on or towards the South by the said Forjett Street, on or towards the East by the property of Gokuldas Damoder and on or towards the West partly by the property of Vullabhdas Tulsidas and partly by the property of Dinshaw Hormusji.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4927

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AMTOOBAI, widow of Adamji Jiwanji Rangwalla, the Administratrix of the estate of ADAMJI JIWANJI RANGWALLA and TYABALLY ADAMJI RANGWALLA, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contrated to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 61, square yards or thereabouts of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 9604 and New Survey No. 4439, together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6907 and Street Nos. 122 to 124 and situated at Dhaboo Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and is bounded, on or towards the East by the said Dhaboo Street, on or towards the West by the property of Gullabhai Khanbhai, on or towards the North by the property of Abdulhussein Moosaji Unwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Sullemanji Patrawalla and which property is at present partly in the occupation of the Vendors and partly in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 15th day of September 1920.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4930

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHIV LAXMI, widow of Vyas Mangalbhai Pranshanker, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kika Street, outside the Fort. .....Deceased.

HARILAL MANGALBHAI, of Bombay Audich Talakia Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Kika Street outside the Fort, Executor of the Will of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eleventh day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd. W. J. HOWARD.

The 11th day of September, 1920.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS
Petitioners' Attorneys.

4948

DR. I. P. ENAD

has trained more than one hundred and fifty students (including B.Scs. and M.Bcs.), in the art of Soap-making. Industrial institutions given free advice. Consult him at

MANILAL MANSION,
Lamington Road Bombay No. 7.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI FATEH MAHOMED HAJI JUSAB has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which, the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 990 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3582 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Thakkar Khimji Lalji, on or towards the West by the said Ripon Road, on or towards the North by the property of Mowivi Haji Abdulla Jitekar and on or towards the South by the private passage belonging to Haji Essa Haji Essack, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Takes under E Ward No. 3753 (1) and Street No. 5.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4913

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATED AT NEW KAZI STREET AND UMERKHADI WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instruction from Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga Attorneys for Mr. Pestonji Hormasji Chinchgar, and Arjas alias Ardesher Hormasji Chinchgar the executors of the last will and testament with a Codicil thereto of Bai Aavabai deceased widow of Hormusji Muncherji Chinchgar and on account and at risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Nazarally Samsuden Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned properties on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Prenises.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at New Kazi Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 179 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 893 and 894 New No. 8059, 8061, old Survey No. 1728, 17279 New Survey No. 847, 848, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6132, 6133 and Street No. 203, 205, 207, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards theh East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the New Kazi Street, on or towards the North by the property of Abdulkadar Oorankar and on or towards the South by the property of Hussamuddin Burray.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Umar Khadi Road admeasuring 328 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3645 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3570 Street No. 48-52 and bounded as follows on or towards the East by the house of Vithalrao Krishnaji on or towards the West by the house of Narayan Ramji Kadusker, on or towards the North by the Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the Umarkhadi Road..

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis Motilal & Kaya, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office No. 40 Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Sept. 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4989.

AUCTION SALE of Uncleared Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESRDAY 21st September, 1920, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Bars ingots, beer, brandy, wine, oil, books, wire, old newspapers, sewing machines, asbestors roofing, putty, window glass, paints, China clay, coal, tar, artificial silk, sodawater bottles, copper sheets, butter, tooth powder, borax powder black varnish, miner oil, steel joists, sheet, bars, porcelainware, cigar, cigarettes, boot protectors, provisions, pipe fittings, milk, ham, hemp, lead ore, hair oil, padlocks umbrellas dolls, bolts and nuts, soap, honey, canvas hose, sugar samples, paper, motor accessories iron nails hosiery, gum, toys, rubber goods, hardware, penknives, confectionery, silk goods, sewing needles, iron pipes, biscuits, photo materials, stationery, goat skin, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Sept., 1920.

COMETAY AND SUPER TAX

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Ja Government and G. I. P. Railway [illegible]

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH OCTOBER, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT FALKLAND ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 30th of October, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under the instructions from the Mortgagee Dr. Furdoonji Edulji Sherdiwalla in exercise of the power of sale contained in the mortgage deed dated the 27th of March, 1919, and made between Pathan Bahadurkhan Mahomedkhan and Salim Bibi, widow of Nakhoda Abdullabhai Umerbhai on the one part and the said Dr. Furdoonji Edulji Sherdiwalla on the other part, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Pathan Bahadurkhan Mahomedkhan and Salim Bibi widow of Nakhoda Abdullabhai Umerbhai, sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the following properties:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground of which the present lessor is Bai Jivanai, widow and executrix of the late Bomanji Shapurji Chothia situate, lying and being at Falkland Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registered Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 188 1/9 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or range of chawl or buildings and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 2192, Street No. 288, 290a, 296, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Punjabi Hassum Fulwala, on or towards the West by Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane, on or towards the North by Falkland Road and on or towards the South by the property of Chunilal Hemchand and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors and which bear New Survey No. 5524 erroneously described in the Indenture of Conveyance dated 28th day of September, 1915, from Moya Umar bin Nakhoda Usmanbhai to the Mortgagor as all that piece or parcel of leasehold land of which the present Lessor is Bai Jivanai, widow and executrix of the late Bomanji Shapurji Chothia containing by admeasurement 188 1/9 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or range of chawl or buildings and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 2192, Street Nos. 288, 290a, 296 situate at Falkland Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Falkland Road, on or towards the West by a Gully and the property formerly of Sha Maneklal Rajarama and now of Chonilal Hemchand Jarwiala, on or towards the eNorth by a passage and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Gulam Nubee and now of Haji Ebrahim Sulleman and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Miya Omar bin Nakhoda Usmanbhai and bear New Survey No. 5524.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 34 1/9 sq. yds. fronting on the East side of Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East the said Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane on or towards the West by the property of Nagoo Sayaji on or towards the North by the property of Memon Saleh Mahomed Shutriwalla and on or towards the South by a Gulley and beyond it by the property formerly of Memon Aba Miya and now of Rahim Hinga Dhobi and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 2/2250 street No. 1 A and which bear New Survey No. 5524 erroneously described in the said conveyance dated the 28th day of September 1915 as all that piece of lease hold land of ground of which the present lessor is Bai Jivanai widow and executrix of the late Bomanji Shapurji Chothia containing by admeasurement 34 1/9 sq. yds. with two privies standing thereon fronting on the North side of a private passage opening on the West side of Falkland Rd. and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Memon Saleh Mahomed Shutriwalla on or towards the West by a guilv and beyond which property formerly of Memon Aba Miya and now of Rahim Hinga Dhobi on or towards the North by the property of Nagu Sayaji and on or towards the South by a passage both of which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Miya Umer Bin Nakhuda Usmanbhai and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No 2/2230 street No. 1 a and bear New Survey No. 5524.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground of which the Fazandar was Bai Sonabai Merwanji Tarachand who died on or about August 1915 containing by admeasurement 193 sq. yds. or therebouts together with messuage tenement or dwelling house the chawl and a privy adjacent thereto standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the Southern side of Falkland Road or otherwise called Duncan Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2177 and street No. 198 and 206 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Dhunbai widow of Parsi Rustomji and now of Munchersha Dorabji Cooper on or towards the West by the property formerly of Khoja Hassum Fradhan and now of the widow of Pamalbhai Bhusa Karmalji on or towards the North by Falkland Rd. and on or towards the South by the property of Bawa Shankerdas Gulabdas together with the right of sweepers passsage leading from the South side of the said property and also together with the gully or passage on the East and West of the said property and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor and bear New Survey No. 5530 orroneously described in the conveyance dated 28th September 1915 from Mia Umer bin Nakhuda Usmanbhai to the mortgagors as all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which the Fazandar was Bai Conabai Merwanji Tarachand and who died on or about August, 1915 containing by admeasurement 193 sq. yds. or therebouts together with message tenement or dwelling house together with the chawls and a privy adjacent thereto lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the Southern Side of Falkland Road or otherwise called the Duncan Road Row in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes and under D Ward No. 2177 and street No. 198 and 206 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Falkland Road on or towards the South formerly by the property of Dhunbai Widow of Parsi Rustomji and now of Munchersha Dorabji Cooper on or towards the North by the property formerly of Khoja Hussan Pradhan and now widow of Jamadbhai Bhusha Karamally and on or toward the West by the property of Bawa Shankerdas Gopaldas together with the right of sweepers passage leading from the South side of the said property and also togeiher with the gully or passage on the East and West of the property and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Miya Umar bin Nakhuda Usmanbhai and bear New Survey No. 5530.

Further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendors Attorneys Messrs. Malvi Mody Runchordas and Co. at their office at Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned on or after the 5th of October, 1920.

MEHTA. & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 20th September, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (ST.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Anchorage" Apollo Bunder (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, wall and able clocks, rich oil paintings and engravings, drawing sofas and chairs, one sweet-tone cottage piano, one teak wood large partition, one handsome chiming grand father's Clock, rich curtains, teapoys reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses ice box, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of W. T. Goodwin, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 26th day of September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Palli Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, teapoys table and wall lamps, hall lamps, wall clocks, drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabine's, table ornaments, corner cabinets, marble top tables writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, mirror and grand door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, soil linen baskets, verandah cane furniture, reclining sofas, easy chairs, blackwood carved sofas, aluminium utensils etc. etc. The property of W. J. McCanlis, Esqr., Chief Storekeeper, B. B. & C. I. Railway and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Trust Settlement Messrs. BENNETT and Co., of Bombay, Auctioneers, will on MONDAY, the 27th September, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground interested by two private passages bearing New Survey No. 3-3628 containing by admeasurement 47,434 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less), situated at Gorupdeo without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West and North by Public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Dhondi, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. and partly by the property of Mr. Cassamally Jairaj Peerbhoy and partly by the property now of formerly of Bhasker H. Sukalkar and others and which said hereditements are in possession of the Vendor's trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and for inspection of title deeds and other papers and of the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS EYELETS

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

91 cases each 100 gross brass eyelets size 30.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable immoveable property, situate at the Corner of Apollo and Forbes Streets, within the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 425, of 1920 filed in the High Court, by Bai Jainabai, widow of Hajee Ebrahim Tyeb against Alli Mahomed Haji Suleman and others and in terms of the consent Decree in the Suit dated the 7th day of June, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit or ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing there on situate lying and being at the corner of Apollo and Forbes Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts and registered together with the property hereinafter secondly described in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey No. 1404, and New Survey No. 9512, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South by the said Forbes Street, on or towards the East by the said Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Haji Hassam but now of Shaikh Abool Ramiman Motiwala and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A. Ward No. 1026 and 1027 and Street No. 32-34, 1-2.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at the corner of Apollo Street and British Hotel Lane within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, contining by admeasurement four hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts and registered together with the property hereinbefore firstly described in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey No. 1404, and New Survey No. 9512, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the said British Hotel Lane, or or towards the South by the property hereinbefore first described, on or towards the East by the said Apollo Street, and on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore first described, on or towards the East by the said Apollo Street, and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Haji Hassam but now of Shaik Abdool Rahiman Motiwalla which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1028, and Street Nos. Nos. 42-44-46.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsi and Co. Solicitors at 3 Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay, or to the Receiver at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER AND BRASS WIRE.

On Saturday the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their firms by order of the office concerned and on a/c and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Sharaf Ally Abdool Ally Mahableshwarwalla.

Ex. "Shimi Maru."

20 cases each 125 lbs. copper wire gauge 23."
20 cases each 125 lbs. copper wire gauge 20."
20 cases each 125 lbs. copper wire gauge 23."
55 cases each 125 lbs. brass wire gauge from 22" to 32" ec. 5 cases of each gauge.

Ex. S. S. "Indno Maru."

75 cases each 125 lbs brass wire gauge.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 18th September, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay
Tel. No. 821.

WEEKLY SALE,
TO-DAY, AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of household Furniture, Sundry Articles, Bicycles, Motor Car, Insurance's Drums Full of Petrol tins and 20 cases of Whisky, Etc, Carriages, Horses, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co; will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 20th September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Room No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture such as drawing room suites mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy, teapoys, cupboards, sideboards, bookstands, etc; etc.

Enamelled bath tubs.
4 hanging Electric Fans.
By order of the Office concerned:—
1,200 cwts mica.

Under instructions from Kenneth McL. Kemp, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the insolvent Narandas Kalyanji Thaker:—

8 boxes ghee and weighing scales.
By the order of the Office concerned:—
54 cases tea.
11 cases looking glass of different sizes.
7 pairs boots and shoes.
100 tins of Red oxide colour.
The furniture of an European Gentleman.
Chest of drawers, washing table, cupboard etc., etc.

AT 2-30.

Sale of horses and carriages.

TO-DAY AT 3 p.m. (S.T.).

THE AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF ABOUT 3,700 FULL PRESSED COTTON BALES OF BROACH, MOGLAI, BELHOUGAL, KHANDESH, BERAR AND DHAMANGAON, (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER AND FIRE IN COMPT 4 A. OF THE COLABA GODOWN AT ARTHUR BUNDER).

Under the instructions of the Insurance companies concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th September, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Arthur Bunder opp. the cotton bales:—

A big lot of 3,700 full pressed cotton bales of Bharoach, Moglai, Berar, Belhougal, Khandesh, Khundwa, and Dhamangaon (slightly damaged by water and fire).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Under instructions from Mr. Kubalaya Raj, and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree dated the 9th day of April, 1920, and made by the Bombay High Court in Suit No. 1797 of 1918, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), put up for sale at the premises the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

LOT A.—All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) together with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,500 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Lallubhai Nathuchand Chawalla, on or towards the West by the plots being Lots B and C hereinafter described, on or towards the North by the said Harkness Road and on or towards the South by the property of Jiwandas Kanji.

LOT B.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the Pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) situate on the South side of the said Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,940 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the plot being Lot A hereinbefore described on or towards the West by the Dongersey Road, on or towards the North by the said Harkness Road and on or towards the South by the plot being Lot C hereinafter described.

LOT C.—All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) with the out-house standing thereon, lying and being on the Eastern side of Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 1,660 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the plot being Lot A hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by the said Doongersey Road and on or towards the North by the plot being Lot B hereinbefore described and on or towards the South by the property of Jiwandas Kanji.

The three plots above described at present form one property which contains by admeasurement about 7,100 square yards and bears Collector's Old No. 572, New No. 2718, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7255 and the buildings standing whereon are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward D No. 3230, Street Nos. 2 and 4. The said property is at present in the occupation of Mr. Kubalaya Raj, but vacant possession thereof will be given on completion of the sale.

The property will, in the first instance be put up for sale in one lot, and if not sold in one lot then the same will be put up in three separate lots as specified above. The property will be marked and staked out in three lots and will be open for inspection by intending purchasers for a week before the date of the sale.

The property as divided into the three lots specified above is shown on a plan signed by Messrs. Raghunath Mukund and Co., the Vendor's Engineers, and deposited with Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, the Vendor's Solicitors.

For inspection of the plan above referred to as also of the conditions under which the sale will be held, apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, the Vendor's Attorneys at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to Messrs. Crawford and Co., at their office at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Sept. 1920.

SILK SUITING CLOTH
For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40
LADIES' STOCKING
of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz.
KHAKI CYCLING HOSE
of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz.
PAIN BENARSI SARI
5 yds. x 44 ins.
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 85
Shri Krishna & Co.,
Gai Ghat, BENARES CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

GABY DESLYS

In her Last & Greatest Picture

"The God of Luck"

Comedy Drama in 7 Reels.

AND

PATHE GAZETTE.

THE WORLD'S W EETHEART!

You all remember

MARY PICKFORD

IN

"DADDY LONG LEGS"

See her again

IN

"THE NOODLUM"

SHOWING AT

THE EMPIRE

NEXT SATURDAY.

MESSRS. K. D. AND BROTHERS

Presents

HOUDINI

in

"THE GRIM GAME"

(6 parts-6,000 feet).

It is a splendid [redacted] URE

Mystery-Thrills-Excitement—by the man who has mystified, thrilled and excited the whole world.

HOUDINI

escapes from a straight jacket hanging head downward from a seven story building. It is only one of the thrills in

"THE GRIM GAME"

Two aeroplanes, 4,000 feet in the air, crash and plunge to the earth. Houdini offers $ 1,000 reward to any one proving that the aeroplane crash in midair is not genuine.

IT'S THE GREATEST THRILL IN THE GREATEST THRILL PICTURE EVER MADE!

Please Note.—that this is

NOT A SERIAL

but only one Week's Drama.

A Comedo in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

THE MOST POPULAR SERIAL

ever presented to the Cinema-loivng Public of Bombay.

'ELMO the FEARLESS'

featuring

Elmo Lincoln & Louise Lorraine

The fifth week's Instalment (6 parts —6000 feet) which is running—this Week —is brimful of exciting incidents and hrarraising stunts.

A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme

Four Shows daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CINEMA PRECIOUS,

(Grant Road Tram Terminus).

Immediately on the completion of this Serial, our new powerful Serial;

THE MOONRIDERS

will commence. Please watch for further announcement.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P.M. MATINEE ON THURSDAY AT 5-30 P.M.

THE H B. WARING COMPANY

In a Powerful Repertoire of FAMOUS PLAYS.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

The Amusing Comedy from the Criterion Theatre

"OUR MR. HEPPLEWHITE"

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY Sept. 23rd at 5s-30 p.m. sharp

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

PLANS at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. Plan for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTION at the THEATRE. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10.

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED, PRESENT

ANOTHER WHIRLWIND VITAGRAPH SERIAL

"THE MAN OF MIGHT"

FEATURING

WILLIAM DUNCAN, EDITH JOHNSON, JOE RYAN

and an ALL-STAR CAST.

"THE MAN OF MIGHT"

Here is a new Serial with action—action that will whisk you from mountain to shipboard, from prairie desert to dens of fiendish wizardry.

FIGHTS—LOTS OF THEM

BATTLES of brains on land, on water, in the air and threaded through it all a big, human, LOVE STORY.

Dont Miss the Opening Chapters. First Three Episodes this Week.

ARE YOU A LOVER OF MOTION PICTURES?

Then here is the biggest serial of the season for you!

THE GREAT GAMBLE

as a charming story of love and intrigue over and flowing with unusual thrilla and variety of action CHARLES HUTCHISON known over the world as the King of Thrills will keep spellbound for five consecuative weeks.

FIRST INSALMENT.

Commences today. Come and see it.

At the Popular Picture Rendezvous.

Cinema Majestic

Four performances Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

EVERY DAY AT 6-30 AND 10

The six reel photoplay

"The BANDBOX."

Picturized from the famous novel by

LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE.

The thrilling adventures of the girl to whom tragedy brought happiness.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.!!

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8 and 4,

(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

IMPERIAL

The Premiere Picture Palace of Bombay

LAMINGTON ROAD

TO-NIGHT

RUTH ROLAND

The Serial Queen Supreme

IN THE

ADVENTURES OF RUTH

Episode 7:—THE SUBSTITUTE MESSENGER

Episode 8:—THE HAREM MODEL.

PATHE GAZETTE

News from Everywhere

PATHE REVIEW

and

A POLLARD COMIC

Time

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily—Matinees on Sundays and Bank Holidays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. Saturdays at 5 p.m only.

Popular Prices

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 P.M.

"Profit and Loss"

"Around The Town"

"LIGHTNING BRYCE"

THE

SECOND WEEK.

(further 6 parts-6,000 feet) in full swing.

"LIGHTNING BRYCE"

The Greatest Wonder Serial ever produced, featuring the incomparable pair

Ann Little

AND

Jack Hoxie

Two well-known Stars who are at their best in this newest and most stirring of all serials.

SECOND WEEK.

There are many big feature touches in this serial that will make you agree with us that it is the greatest serial ever made.

Don't Miss a Single Episode.

The serial is full of thrilling and exciting adventures, but these are staged in such a manner that they are logical situations developed by the plot itself, and not put in simply to liven up the story.

A side-splitting Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 18.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 283 for five Oomra Sept. and declined to Rs. 281. At 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 284¼, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 285. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 285, and closed at Rs. 280¼.

For ready cotton the demand is moderate.

QUOTATIONS @ P. M.

Fully Good Bengal	September	211
Fine Oomras	September	285½
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	436

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Nothing fresh has transpired in the Cloth Market since yesterday. The demand has been dragging, and only a few transactions have resulted. Stocks have been accumulating and as the goods have been bought at high prices, they show heavy losses to dealers and are slow to move. The rains have not come up to expectations, which has, curtailed the demand. The rate of exchange is still unfavourable and dealers are therefore chary to do forward business, the more so as the Manchester Market has shewn a downward tendency. It is reported that the spinning room operatives of 50 cotton mills near Oldham have struck work on 15th instant as a protest against their Executive Council signing an agreement reducing the wages without taking a ballot.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	38×37½/8		17 0 0
" 100000	45× "		20 12 0
" No 33000	45× "		17 8 0
" 2800	37× "		14 8 0
Graham's No 2730	38× "		16 12 0
" "Yellow Horse"	43×39		----
" No. 2310	44×38½		----
Dewburst's "BBB"	38× "		23 15 0
" "BB"	" "		23 12 0
" "Rupee No. 5	39× "		22 0 0
ates' No. 12838	41×37½/8		26 8 0
Bombay Co's No. 2580	44×36½		17 12 0
" No 1500	38×37½/8		17 0 0
" No. 5600	38×37½/8		14 8 0
Bitchie's No. 510	38×37½/8		16 0 0
" " 4462	41× "		17 8 0
" " 1566	33×31/37½		16 8 0
Forbes' " 551	38×37½/8		----
Lyon's "Shunker"	38× "		16 12 0
Fleming's No. 1905	44×36		22 8 0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's "Dragon"	29×40		32 12 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	36×40		----
Mitsui's "Elephant"	29×40		29 0 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45×22½		11 10 0
" " 18	40×22		9 10 0
" " 138	40×22		9 10 0
" " 636	44×22		10 10 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42		32 8 0
H.B T.C. 40000..	36×40		40 0 0
H.B T.C 33000	"		33 0 0
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40		----
Forbes K.B. 100	135×40		----
" 151	32×40		26 0 0
Fleming's No. 7182	30×29		16 4 0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×18½		10 4 0
" No. 60	46×18		11 4 0
" No. 600	51×18		12 4 0
" No. 6000	56×18		13 12 0
" No. 8=	50×20		11 8 0
" No. 1270	37×18		8 8 0
" No. 818	39×20		11 0 0
" No. 250 (6 lines)	54×20		
" No. 350 (6 lines)	"		17 8 0
" No. 385 (3 lines)	60×20		18 8 0
" No. 425 (6 lines)	"		----
" No. 1440 ..	36×20		9 4 0
" No. 5352 ..	40×20		14 12 0
" No. 2755 ..	"		16 12 0
" No. 1703 ..	63×20		52 4 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	37×18		8 8 0
" No 119 ..	37×18		7 4 0
" No. 229	42×18		7 12 0
" No. 339	47×18		8 4 0
" M/4M 39." 44." 49."	54×18		9 12 0
" No. 95	58×20		11 8 0
" No. 66999	40×18		8 8 0
" No. 86999	"		8 0 0
" No. 775	40×18		8 0 0
" No. 875	45×18		8 16 0
" No 975	50×18		8 4 0
" No. 615	"		8 0 0
Graham's "Baloon"	52×20		11 4 0
" No 142	34×18		11 12 0
" No 429	36×18		11 8 0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18		6 8 0
Fleming's No. 8080	27×18		6 8 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No 7070/9090	27×18		7 12 0
" Nos 61/81	"		5 14 0
" No 1900	"		10 4 0
" No 39620 T B	38×22		8 0 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18		
" 99950/97970 Saraswati"	38×18		13 8 0
" "Tipoo" W/WWW	34×18		3 4 0
" No 50000	"		10 4 0
" Nos. 33340/33350/33360	"		11 4 0
Lyon's Nos 4545/5656/6767	29×18		----
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	"		7 8 0
" No. 8000 T B	38×22		10 4 0
Ritchie's Nos 3500/4510/5520	28×18		7 8 0
S. W. & Co 's Nos. 5800/5820			
"Motor Car"	"		8 8
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ..	"		7 0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	7	per cent	April	15	1920
France	6	per cent	April	8	1920
Germany	5	per cent	Dec.	28	1914
Russia	6	per cent	July	28	1914
Italy	5	per cent	Nov.	11	1915
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July	1	1914
Belgium	5	per cent	Aug.	26	1915
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent	April	10	1917
Sweden	7	per cent	April	8	1920
Spain	6	per cent	Oct.	28	1914
India — Bombay	5	per cent	July	29	1920
India — Bengal	5	per cent	July	1	1920
India — Madras	6	per cent	July	19	1920

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION [illegible]

Sept 15th 192[illegible]

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Davia	No. 10	1 0 0
Saiyaji	No. 14½	1 0 0
Currimbhai	No. 17½	1 0 0
Cajiaffi	No 6½	0 12 0
Janak	No 46/1	2 5 0
[illegible]	No 42/2	2 0 0
[illegible]	No. 2/40	2 5 0

Market steady.

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations

Sept. 14th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	80 0 0
Do.	1	81 0 0
Do	1¼	81 0 0
Do.	1½	81 0 0
Do.	1¾	82 0 0
Do.	2	83 0 0
Do.	9	89 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, Sept 18th 1920. 6 p. m

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	58 0 0	0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	56 0 0	0 0
" Karachi Bangle	57 0 0	0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	14 4 0
" " Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	14 8 0	16 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 0 0	18 12 0
" Thin	17 4 0	18 0 0
Teaseed, White 55-15	20 0 0	19 8 0
" Gajar 75-82	20 0 0	17 0 0
" Gajar 50-5	75 0 0	14 12 0
" Black	67 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	16 8 0	17 8 0
Groundnuts	13 0 0	18 0 0
Mowraseed	7 10 0	7 14 0
Sarlor	42 0 0	0
Castorseed	85 0 0	11

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	0 2 0
Wheat Nov.	0 14 0
Linseed May	17 12 0
Linseed Sept.	19 5 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 23-14-0.

Bar Silver Ready Rs. 108-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/10 7/16.

D. D. on London 1/10 3/8.

3 M/st D. A. 1/11½.

D. D. on Paris Frc. 470.

3 M/st D. A. Frc. 525.

T. T. on Japan Rs. 158.

60 D/st D. P. Rs. 148.

American Cross Rate Dollars 3.81 3/8.

Paris Cross Rate Frc. 52.75.

London Silver spot D. 60.

London Silver forward D. 59/16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 80.

5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-21 99.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 77.

4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.

3½ per cent. Paper 58/2.

4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.

4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.

4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 66.

4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 66.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.

5 per cent. Municipal Tanna 90.

5 per cent. Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.

Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.

Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was very steady chiefly on account of bears covering sales.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahr. Advance 2550, Alliance Cotton 410, By. Cotton 1190, By. Dyeing 3245, Bradbury 860, Century 1665, x.d., Cent. India 5150, Colaba Land 2875, Coorla 2900 N. Crescent 667/8, Currimbhoy 1252/8, David 1715, Ed. Sassoon 637/8 x.d., Fazul 1810, Finlay 1250, Ind. Bleaching 220 N. Ind. Malwa 585, Kastoorchand 2040, Kohinoor 3645, New Great 910, New City 850 x.d., Pabani 665, Pearls 1217/8, Phoenix 1040, Shapurji 422/8, Simplex 870 xrt., Standard 3100, Swan 1230, Swadeshi 5160, Tata Mill 2300, Vishnu Cotton 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 815, By. Burma 695, By. Burma N. I. 235 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 17/8, By. Tramway 820, By. Steam 470, Bundi Cement 41/8, Ind. Cement 400, Katni Ord 245, Katni Hydro 1020, Tata Oil 260, Scindia Steam 25, Tata Bank 34.

NEW JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

94 WITH 1573 LAKHS CAPITAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

During July last 94 joint stock companies were registered with a capital of over 1,573 lakhs as against 51 companies with a capital of 2,327 lakhs in July last year. The largest floatation in July last was that of the Mysore Industrial Bank, Bangalore with 5 crores and the next is that of the Tata Construction Company, Bombay with Rs. 2 crores. There were two other companies with a capital of 100 and 150 lakhs in Bengal, one in Bombay with 60 lakhs and one in Burma with 50 lakhs.

AUGUST TRADE RETURNS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Trae returns for August last shows that imports amounted nearly to 31 crores and exports to 21 crores, as against 16 crores and 26 crores respectively during August last year.

TRANSPORT

MADE EASY

since WICHITA Trucks have been on the market.

WICHITA

has proved itself under all conditions and usages to be absolutely RELIABLE.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 18th Sept.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 17th Sept. 1918.	1919.
			In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)			22·1	81·35
Fort (St. George's Hospital)			21·57	70·65
Esplanad (Goh Tej. Hospital)			22·48	66.72
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)			26 59	72·35

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 17th Sept. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 882 inches
Temperature of Air	81.9 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9 "
Dew Point	75.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.799
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	3 0
Maximum temperature of Air	86.0
minimum do.	77.1
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, W, WSW, W
Movement of Wind	104
Fall of Rain	0.01
Total fall during month	3.45
Do. do. year	40.11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of month	Day of week	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill
		Sept. h. m	ft. in.	Sept. h. m	ft. in.
18	Sat.	m 9 40	26 6	18 m 7 48	
		2 24m	25 4	8 0m	
19	Sun.	m 5 23	25 7	19 m 8 23	
		8 54	24 4	8 55m	
20	Mon.	m 4 14	24 10	20 m 9 0	
		3 58m	23 8	9 16m	
21	Tues.	m 5 14	24 4	21 m 10 10	
		4 55m	23 2	10 16m	
22	Wed.	m 6 24	24 4	22 m 0 4m	
		6 31m	23 3	11 24m	
23	Thu.	m 8 6	24 9	23 m 0 49	
		7 58m	23 10	2 22m	
24	Fri.	m 8 49	25 5	24 m 1 33	19 0
		8 54m	24 9	3 2m	19 2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday, the 18th September 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall associated with dust-storms or thunderstorms has been nearly general in the submontane districts; Rawalpindi reports 0.18in. and Lahore 0.25in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the west Punjab. Humidity is in slight excess in the area of rain. Day temperature is above normal at most stations in the east and north Punjab; night temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded except at Karachi where moderate cloud is present. Humidity is below normal in east Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight defect at Ahmedabad. Day temperature is above normal in Gujarat and local in Kathiawar; night temperature is in excess at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is generally below normal in the western half of the reporting area. Day temperature is above the average in Berar and at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.29in. of rain and Sholapur 1.53in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in north Hyderabad. Day temperature is generally above normal.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain associated with dust-storms or thunderstorms has fallen in the north Punjab; local falls have occurred in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Sholapur reporting 1.53in. Day temperature remains high in the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

Forecast.—A decrease of rainfall is likely in the north Punjab. An extension of rainfall is probable on the west coast, in Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

India Telegraphic Summaey for the 17th September 1920.

The Bombay monsoon continues weak except in the southern half of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the central United Provinces, the Central Provnces and Malabar.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Kyaukpyu two inches; Yamethin three-quarters; Silchar three; Chittagong one; Jessor one and a half; Lucknow one; Mysore one and a half; Kurnool a quarter.

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BOMBAY.

POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING : FIRST DAY.

COUNTRY LAD WINS WESTERN INDIA STAKES.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

Sept. 19.

A much reduced attendance, possibly due to influenza which is actually prevailing witnesses the 1st day of the 2nd Meeting of the big races at Poona yesterday. The programme, though lengthy, was interesting and fine sport was witnessed, though towards the end the weather was not at its best. A smart shower of rain fell before the 6th race. The public had the best of the exchanges as many favourites went down.

The absence of Brown in the saddle was conspicuous, a fact which perhaps accounted for the defect of Dartmoor in the Turf Club Cup. Pine Box and Moldavia were badly left.

The trophies in the Western India stakes and the Turf Club were presented by Lady Marshall after each event to Mr. Ali bin Talib and Rao Saheb Sangidass. It is pleasing to see that the well-known English trainer, Mumford trained his first winner since his return to India. Some years back, it will be recollected, he successfully trained the horses of the late Mr. Dwarkadass Dharamsey who owned Master Theo Pelagornium and other good horses.

In a lengthy and tiresome programme of nine events, which necessitated an early start the three divisions of the Elgin Plate of 5 furlongs for horses in the 3rd Division, were the first three events on the card. The first division was won by Royal Jewel a 3 years old mare, by Roi Herode and Gem Gem, after a close finish with Glass Rock and Eager To. The much fancied Pine Box ran unplaced. Royal Jewel established a good record in England over 5 and 6 furlongs in which she placed several times. The second division was won by Margaret Joyce, also 3 years old mare by King William and Fraire. It is remarkable that these two events were annexed by Royal Princes. Margaret Joyce is trained by Martin Ryan the most successful trainer of the season. The other division was won by Cerago, an Australian mare who placed second in the Parvati Plate at the 6th Extra Meeting. She won easily. She belongs to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

Maiden Palm was defeated in the Ahmednagar Plate by Discarded and Sugar Cane. MacPherson rode her and though she tried hard it was impossible for her to make any impression on the leaders who won and placed comfortably. The public was let down pretty badly in the race.

A field of 12 started in the New Market handicap in which Resience, Pandeon, Quarryman and Plignant attracted most attention. Verge ridden by Herbert won, after a tight finish with Resilience. Quarryman who was expected to do better ran unplaced. If the timing was correct bulk recorded it was a remarkably good one for the Poona Course.

The Western India Stakes, as usual, was an event of considerable interest. With the exception of Noutbutwell, all the candidates on the card started. Separison enamonred the bulk of punters and Treddle was by no means neglevted. Royal Charter in spite of his weight, had a large following and so had Pastime, who was reported to have done good tarackork. Everybody seemed to have forgotten the existence, of Country Lad, who is now trained by Mumford, the expert trainer. Country Lad used to run very well last year when he could easily beat this class. He placed second in the Stand Plate on Saturday before last; but so absorbed was the public in the chances of the other candidtes particularly dle that Country Lad was hardly thought of. The race was hotly contested by Pastime and Brendan who dead-heated for second place. neck behind the winner.

Though Royal Charter ran fourth and was defeated he was by no means disgraced as he has proved himself a great animal and he ran a fine race in spite of his weight. How can account for the running of Separison.

The Turf Club Cup was the next event and one of considerable importance for those who like Arab racing. Dartmoor though last ridden by Brown was inistalled a hot favourite and Durban, Tipperary, Ferry Boat and Union Jack were well patronized. All these ran nowhere. Mandil won pulling up from Winning Post and Dartmoor placed a bad third. Collingwood was scratched.

After his recent successes Bucko was most favourably treated in the September Plate. With the same weight he ran unplaced on Saturday before last which might have been due to the heavy course. Yesterday he won pretty comfortably from Johnnie H., who, by the way, got a penalty of 8 lbs. for placing thirid in the Lamington Plate. The handicapper was certainly not at his best in the handicapping of this race. Lady Cleopatra, a hot favourite, was never in the picture. Abli, Anthracite, Belle Syme and Mist disappointed many.

Benares, who was quite neglected in the Turf Plate, won from Shahzada who is racing very erratically this season. Aladin was well fancied. This horse underestimated by the public. He is not running in his proper class.

A luncheon room very convenient for the public was opened. A board was displayed to notify money refunded on horses who do not start under the starter's order as has occured once or twice this season. The absence of such a board has been a source of loss to some people, though a small and insignificant notice is posted somewhere out of sight to that effect.

THE ELGIN PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr R R S.'s ROYAL JEWEL 7-13 Lambert 1
Mr. T Tejpal's GLASS ROCK 8-13, Longhurst 2
Mr N Begmahomed's EAGER TO 8-5, Morris 3
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus Gold Reef 8-1, J. J. Meekings 4

Also Ran:—Moldavia 9-10, Balira 9-3, Pine Box 9-3, Japonette 7-12, Limehouse Light's 7-6, Larry Quin 7-4; Tasty 7-2, Ragazzo 7-2, Lomo 7-1, Maravedi 6-13.

The Race.—From an indifferent start Glass Rock and Eager To led to the bend. Royal Jewel lying fourth. Gold Reef attempted to come to terms in the straight but then Royal Jewel challenged and Gold Reef gave up. The issue then lay between Glass Rock, Eager To and Royal Jewel who made a splendid finish. The verdict was given to Royal Jewel who won by a short head, head and two lengths.

Favourite: Eager To.

Trainer Byramjee Rustomjee.

Time.—1 min. 4 1/5secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 72-8; Places Rs. 22, Rs 54 and Rs. 20.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs 50-8. Places Rs. 11, 21-8 and Rs 9-8.

THE ELGIN PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs 2,500; second Rs 800; third Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. S. N. Mahomed's MARGARET JOYCE 7-6, Townsend .....
Mr Hillman's QUITE DARK 8-12, Morris ... 2
Mr Gold's MEXICAN EAGLE 7-8, Harrison 3
Mr Kelso's St Agnes Eve 8-4, McPherson .....

Also ran:—Renette 9-1, Polycasta 8-5, Tr All 8-5; Fine Trout 8-2; Tourney 7-10, Serbie 7-7, Walhachin 7-4; Princess Ila 7-2, Look Ahead 7-0, Gabby 6-13;

The Race:—From a level start Serbia sprang out in front of Quite Dark and Margaret Joyce. They kept this order till the turn when Serbia was in difficulties. Mexican Eagle then closed up but Margaret Joyce then went to the front and never being troubled won by 1 length, 1½ length and 2 lengths.

Favourite: Quite Dark.

Trainer: M. Ryan.

Time—1 min. 2 4/5secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs 48. Places Rs 19 Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 26-8.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 20-8. Places Rs 11, Rs. 7-8, and Rs. 13.

THE ELGIN PLATE. (Div. III.)—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs 800; third 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's CERAGO 8-3, Orrell .....
Mr. Humble's DISCUSSION 8-6 Townsend ...
Mr. S. Rustomjee's LUCKY QUEEN 8-4, J R Flynn 3
Mr T M Thaddeus' Sospello 9-3, Ruiz 4

Also ran:—Explosive 8-9, Buckbean 8-7, Isbury Rose 8-1, Nerissa 7-13, Duet 7-12, May Lass 7-7; Forrard Away 7-2 Ho Ho 7-0.

The Race.—Cerago was first away and led the field throughout. Though Discussion and Lucky Queen made an attempt to overtake her Cerago won in a canter by 3 lengths, neck, half neck.

Favourite: Discussion and Sospello.

Trainer: Privately.

Time.—1min. 2 4/5secs

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs 55-8. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 13 and Rs. 26.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 8-8, 7-8, and Rs. 12.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE. Distance furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3000; second, Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Countrybreds.

Mr A Hoyt's DISCARDED 9-3, Lambert 1
Mr. Pine's SUGAR CANE 8-10, Ruiz 2
Mr M Ghorpade's MAIDEN PALM 9-12, McPherson 3
Mr. Pine's Mountain Apple 7-6 Harrison ... 4

Also Ran:—Tipster 8-13, Black Stone 8-9, Victrix 8-8, Artist's Model 7-10, Maple 8-5, Cuidon 8-3, Black Top 7-3, Better Luck 8-2, Kystrell 7-3, Toddy 6-13; Black Friar 7-2, Submarine 7-2.

The Race:—From the start Maiden Palm attended by Sugar Cane led Mountain Apple till the 2nd furlong where Maiden Palm was collared by Sugar Cane. They came in this order till the distance where Discarded drew out and joined the leaders and after a dashing finish won on the post by ½ length, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths.

Favourite: Maiden Palm.

Trainer: Owner.

Time.—1 min 17 3/5 secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 237-8. Places Rs. 28-8, Rs. 16, and Rs. 12-8.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 332-8. Places Rs. 26-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 6

THE NEWMARKET PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. M Goculdass's VERGE 8-8, Herbert 1
Mr. K H Contractor's RESILIENCE 8-5, Townsend .....
Mr G E D Langley's POIGNANT 9-4, Barnett 3
Mr K Shinde's Black Walnut 7-8 J R Flynn 4

Did not run: Country Lad.

Also Ran:—Quarryman 9-4, Waynflete 7-11, Not Much 8-12, Woorali 8-5, Pandion 8-6, Camberley 8-4; Cresset 8-4, Dorania 8-0,

The Race:—From a struggling start Poignant led the field with Cresset in attendance, Resilience lying handy. This practically was the order of the running till near home when Verge vigorously challenged the leader. Resilience also attempted hard to get through but Verge lasted to win by a head, two lengths, head.

Favourite: Resilience.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

Time:—1 min. 13 3/5secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 30-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17-8.

2nd Tote Paid. Win Rs. 21-8, Places Rs. 12, Rs. 6-8, and Rs. 9-8.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1½ miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 30,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 20,000; second 7,000; third Rs. 3,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's COUNTRY LAD 8-1 Stokes 1
Mr T M Thaddeus' PASTIME 8-2, J. J. Meeking ..... 2†
Mr. Frank's BRENDAN 7-9, Orrell ..... 2†
Mr D C Cooper's Royal Charter 9-5, J. R. Flynn 4

†Dead heat.

Also ran:—Senparison 8-13, Dersongham 8-12, William the Beau 8-12, Cheechako 7-4; Mademoiselle Foch 8-5, Charcoal 7-13, Thunder 8-0, Treddle 7-12, Ardvreck 7-10,.

Did not run: Noutbulweel.

The Race:—From a level start Brendan cracked the pace from Senparison. At the second furlong Pastime and Country Lad closed on the leaders. At the turn Senparison gave up and Country Lad challenged. A fine race ensued in which Country Lad won after a tight finish by a neck. Dead-heat between Pastime and Brendan for second place.

Time.—2min. 7 secs.

Trainer: W. Mumford.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 256-8. Places Rs. 57-8, Rs. 32 and Rs. 52.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 192-8. Places Rs. 20-8, Rs. 19-8, and Rs. 36-8.

THE TURF CLUB CUP. Distance 1½ miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 11,250 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,200. A High

(Continued from previous page.)

Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's MANDIL 8-2, Harrison 1
Mr Syed Rashid's WINNING POST 7-8, Sleigh 2
The Uvaraj of Kolhapur's DARTMOOR 8-10, Lambert .....
Mr M Goculdass' Rose Hill 7-7, Purtoosingh.

Did Not Run: Collingwood.

Also Ran:—Cessation 8-10, Dictate 8-8, Warminister 8-7, Durban 8-3, Hakum 7-11, Union Jack 8-0, Ferry Boat 7-13, Tipperary 7-9, Taj 7-5, Golshan 7-1.

The Race:—This race was started in a heavy shower when Durban led Rose Hill and Winning Post, Dartmoor lying fourth and Mandil in the bunch. At the ¼ mile post Durban retired and Winning Post went ahead but was soon overtaken by Mandil who left the field to win as he liked by 4 lengths. 4 lengths, 3 lengths.

Favourite: Dartmoor.

Trainer: Owner.

Time.—3 min. 2/5secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 78-8. Places Rs. 62-8, Rs. 34 and Rs. 18.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. T M Thaddeus' BUCKO 8-7, Ruiz 1
Mr R R S's JOHNNIE H 7-10 Lambert 2
Mr Kelso's WE TWO 9-10, Barden 3
Mr. Diamond's Murmansk 7-13, Stokes 4

Also ran:—Miss Rollestone 8-8, Trostan 8-11, Like Magic 7-6 Forfeit, Lass 8-8, Tagamor 8-5, Aleli 8-7, Necessity 8-7, Anthracite 8-4, Belle Syme 8-3, Mist 7-13, Lady Cleopatra 7-7.

The Race:—From a fair start Murmansk flashed out for a little while with Mist and Johnie H. in close attendance. At the turn Bucko closed up and in the straight a great finish ensued between We Two, Johnnie H and Bucko, the latter winning by ½ a neck neck, ¼ length.

Favourite: Johnnie H.

Trainer: T. Ferguson (Senr.)

Time.—1 min. 19 2/5secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 71-8. Places Rs. 2 Rs. 20 and Rs. 118-8.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs 70. Places Rs. 17 9-8 and Rs. 30-8.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab in the 2nd Division.

Mr. H. R. Badsha's BENARES 8-0, Morris
Mr. Heath's SHAHZADA 8-8, J Flynn .....
Mr. Hammond's ZUHEIR 9-2 Longhurst .....

(Fourth horse not shown on board.)

Also ran:—Tiger 8-6, Aladdin 7-13, Paladin 8-5, Dublin 8-4, Diamond King 8-2, Grey Renard 8-1, Black Ivory 8-0, Investor 7-9, Anxious 7-8, Balloon 7-6, Domineer 7-2, Nassau 6-12.

The Race:—Zuhier followed by Tiger and Investor cut the pace from the rest of the field. Benares and Shahzada came from the outside and overhauled the leaders. Benares won by about ½ a length. (The actual distance was not taken.)

Trainer: Syed Mustapha.

Not run: Karikata, Silver Streak, Peacemaker, Golshan, Bluey Lee.

Time 1 min. 28 1/5secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 305. Places Rs. 81, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 47-8.

RACING IN WESTERN INDIA.

FIRST IMPRESSION

(By a New-comer.)

As a new-comer to India, I have been visiting the Poona race-course occasionally and I am fast coming to the conclusion that the officials of the W. I. T. C. are more concerned in the beautifying of their flower beds, etc., than in looking after racing interests Not being acquainted with the Who's Who of the personnel of the Executive, I cannot speak of their ability; but doubtless, one and all should be men of long experience, with a thorough knowledge of all the intricacies of racing. It is said that in India it is very difficult to secure Stewards with the knowledge of racing, but if this is the case Stewards should not take on such a responsible job. I cannot but notice the very large number of military men on the Executive and the absence thereon of any native of the country, excluding a Parsee gentleman. This is most unfair as many influential civilian Europeans and Indians are owners of horses and many European and Indian sportsmen are keen supporters of the sport.

The starting in most cases is far from satisfactory and a good starter is a very important *sine qua non* in racing, a fact which does not seem to have struck the racing authorities yet. The timing arrangement is of an antiquated type and is most erratic and unreliable. It would appear to me that owners in India are as plentiful as tabby cats, and it would be extremely interesting if any statistician would give the public some idea of the status and money qualifications of the owners in the so-called Sport of Kings. Personally, I am of a democratic turn of mind and find it quite natural that a retired grocer or a successful brewer may own race horses or become Peers for the matter of that, but those who look upon racing as an aristocratic sport must be wondering how successful shoemakers and drivers of hackney carriages, who have not yet become Knights, and others of like status, have managed to become race-owners in Western India. Owners and horses alike are of the quantity type rather than quality, and it almost appears that the Turf Club is indifferent as to who their owners are so long as the money keeps pouring in the coffers. It is not an unusual thing to see some of these so-called owners cringing at the sight of a racing official, whoever he may be. The mere appearance of a handicapper almost brings on a violent attack of ague and the Secretary is more feared than the Kaiser at his worst. I am told that even newspapers here are afraid of criticising the racing authorities, through fear of losing their favour and patronizing smiles. I hope it is not a fact that most newspapers here are like children, who will do anything for the sake of sweetmeat. At any rate, it is not the columns of the dailies in Bombay that one must look for sound racing criticism in Western India. Jockeys are hail-fellows-well-met wherever they go,—and the amount of "swank" they put on especially at Green's or Cornaglia's, where they are usually lionized, is extraordinary; and this is a further indication of what owners should not be.

I may be wrong in stating that most works on the course are done departmentally; but whether this is economical or not I am not prepared to argue. Anyhow, the recent havoc wrought among the structures would seem to show that there is something wrong somewhere in the supervision department. I understand that the Club helps largely in charities and this doubtless is a good reason why the Government does not interest itself with racing questions.

The nature of a public crowd cannot, of course, be all class, but at the same time the Club should take some steps not to admit undesirables who must or should be known to the C.I.D. or police. Gambling is apparent everywhere and it is almost pitiful to see the faces of the ruined who back their fancies on methods peculiar to India. The handicapping is of a peculiar type as I have noticed horses handicapped one day at 9.5, and within a week the same horse in the same class and in the same distance appears at 7 st. weight. Penalties for wins appear to be given, as of course they should, at the discretion of the handicapper; but a novice might remark that he must have been woefully out, either in his primary handicapping or in his secondary effort. Perhaps it is better to state that his classification may have been wrong. But as the Stewards are or should be, as above stated, experienced men, they might, and perhaps, do check the handicaps prior to issue. The best of handicappers are liable to err, but the public surely have a right to expect better supervision from those who take up honorary posts for which they are supposed to be fitted.

To sum up, racing as I have seen it here, is a funny game and the one object seems to be how to make money. I do not feel bold enough to ask whether there are such people as non-betting owners, Stewards and staff in Western India.

STOP THE MUDSPORTS ON CROSS MAIDAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"May I take leave to protest through the medium of your valued paper against the use of cricket maidan known as The Cross Maidan for horse Mud Sport purposes by the Bombay Gymkhana. Such sports are held every Wednesday during the monsoon which is the right time for Cricket and you can have an idea of the condition of the soft cricket pitches, after 15 or 20 horses have jumped thereon either singly or in groups. It is a known fact that there are only one or two open places for cricket in Bombay and you can understand the disappointment of the local cricket clubs when their cricket pitches are thus constantly spoilt by horses running and jumping thereon. Permission is granted to the Gymkhana by the Bombay Improvement Trust who manages this estate and whose duty I think it is to look into the matter and stop this Mud Sport on the Cross Maidan as the Municipality stopped Polo in the Esplanade Maidan. Mud Sport may as well be held on the Oval as Polo. There are some 40 clubs playing on this maidan and every Wednesday cricket play has to be suspended for the pleasure of a few. It is high time the local clubs of the maidan made a joint representation to the Improvement Trust asking them not to allow the Gymkhana permission for such purposes in future. It is a shame to see plots on which the clubs have spent so much time and money being subjected to such ill-treatment by horses running and jumping thereon."—Yours, etc.,

A CRICKETER.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Applications for ten years 6 per cent. bonds 1930, amounted, in securities issued to Rs. 28,09,73,500; in war bonds 1920 to Rs. 7,52,28,675; in war bonds 1921 to Rs. 8,84,70,875. Applications for 5 per cent. income-tax free loan of 1945-55 amounted in securities issued to Rs. 30,17,000; in war bonds 1920 to Rs. 18,700 and in other war bonds Rs. 20,13,900.

(Continued from column 5.)

post, where the field closed on him. At three furlongs Bradichoe assumed command. Then at distance Ugly Gosling came through and going on won easily.

THE AUTUMN PLATE (Division II.)—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. McGees' PEGGY THRIFT. 9-0 Harrison 1
Mr. Harveys' SHERWOOD BELLE, 7-1, Grace 2
Mr. Pugh's RHEIDOL 9-0, Pullin 3

Also ran:—Tarnapol 8-8, Lady Betty 7-7, Speak the Truth 8-4 Higher Level 7-12, Clematis 7-4, Halo 7-3, Red Hat 7-2,

Won by ¾ length, ¾ length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 3 3-5 secs.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 23; places Rs. 12, Rs. 23 and Rs. 13.

Betting:—6 to 4 Peggy Thrift, threes Rheidol and Tarnapol, longer prices the others.

The Race:—Off, good start Sherwood Belle was quickest away. She was followed by Lady Letty Peggy Thrift and Rheidol. After going four furlongs Lady Letty retired and Peggy Thrift going on won all out.

THE PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Thakurs' KISHOREE 8-11, Grace 1
Mr. Montogomery's I WONDER, 8-0 Hughins 2
Mr. Evens' GIPSYS PRIDE, 7-10 O'Brien 3

Also ran:—Sinn Feiner 9-5, Florrie 9-4.

Won by ¾ length, 8 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 19 4-5 sec.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 23; places Rs. 14 and Rs. 26.

Betting:—Evens Kiskoree, 3 to 2 Sinn Feiner, longer prices the others.

The Race:—Very bad start. I wonder led from Kishiree and these two monopolised the race. Opposite the stand Kishoree won.

CALCUTTA RACES

MONSOON : FOURTH EXTRA : MEETING.

UGLY GOSLING WINS FAREWELL PLATE

(From our Racing Correspondent.))

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

The Calcutta Monsoon Meeting concluded to-day with a card of seven races. Attendance at the meeting was quite at par and racing was quite interesting. In the opening race of the day, the Autumn Plate, Lhassa was backed heavily while few knowing ones nibbled at Repartee. Lhassa extinguished all her chances by getting left, while Repartee made every post a winning post. In the second division of the Horse Consolation Plate Sunny Time was public choice and he did not give his backers a monent's ansiety. Only seven horses started in the first division of Consolation Plate and Second Sight was made favourite but she could only take up fourth position. Highfield Lady, it seemed, had the race in hand but Boss Lee coming strong sprung a big surprise. Allenby Plate proved most exciting and there was no pronounced favourite One Too Many being slightly ahead of others in the betting. It produced a fine finish, resulting in dead heat between Jack and One Too Many. The Farewell Plate proved an easy affair for Ugly Gosling. His rival Pomade was kept too far back and could not come any near than fourth. The 2nd division of the Autumn Plate was won by Peggy Thrift but only after some anxiety as Serwood Belle came very strong and it was only near Distance post that she faltered. The Pony Consolation Plate was won easily by Kishoree.

Details:—

THE AUTUMN PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Pughs' REPARTEE, 8-6, Mason 1
Mr. McGees' BUFF MAIL, 8.6 2

Also ran:—Lhassa 8-4, Finchcocks 8-0, Spook 7-8, Fictitious Lily 7-6 (carried 7-12), Rebecca 7-3 (car. 7-10).

Won by 3½ lengths 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 3 2,5 secs.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 105; places Rs. 32, Rs. 18, and Rs. 32.

Betting:—5 to 2 Lhassa, fours Summers Hope and Buff Mail, sevens Repartee, longer prices the others.

The Race:—When gate was released Lhassa was badly left. Repartee was first to break line. He was followed by Buff Mail and Summer's Hope and Golden Memory next. Repartee continued to lead till he passed port end.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE. (Division II).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Dees' SUNNY TIME, 9.0 Harrison. 1
Mr. Thomas' LOUGH CORRIB, 9-3, Mason 2
Mr. McGees' MONSIEUR JAMES, 7-8, Smith 3

Also ran:—Dara Bay 8-5, My Ivy 9-12,

(Continued from previous page.)

Carless 9-10, Look Aside 9-4, Roxa 9-3, Zelia 8-9, Devon 7-13 (car. 8-1), Baw Baw 7-15 (car. 7-6), Distinguished 7-5.

Won by 2 lengths, short head between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 17 secs.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 34; places Rs. 16 Rs. 24 and Rs. 24.

Betting:—Twos Sunny Time, fours Dara Bay fives Monsieur James, sevens Carless and Zelia, longer prices the others.

The Race:—Sunny Time was first out of slips. He was never troubled and won comfortably the earlier part of the race Monsieur James and Dara Bay were his nearest attendants but towards the end Lough Corrib came with a strong run and took second place.

THE HORSE CONSOLATION PLATE. ivision I).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Thomas and Scotts' BOSS LEE, 9-12, Pullin 1
Mr. Thakurs' HIGHFIELD LADY 7-5, Smith 2
Mr. Roychaud-Huris' JAUNT. 7-12, Grace. 3

Also ran:—Second Sight 8-12, Still Better 8, Larigot 8.7, Little Ivy 7-12.

Won by 1½ lengths head between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 15 1-5 secs.

Totalisators paid:—Win Rs. 90; places Rs. 79 and Rs. 28.

Betting:—3 to 2 Second Sight, 5 to 2 Jaunt, fives Highfield Lady, longer prices the others.

The Race:—Highfield Lady streaked away with the word. "A" was followed by Second Sight and Jaunt after going 5 furlongs Second Sight had "Go." She enough Boss Lee now came strong and catching up the leader won cleverly.

THE ALLENBY PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Thomas' JACK 9-6, Pullin 1*
Mr. Ghoses' ONE TOO MANY, 7-4, Grace. 1*
Mr. Willson's PICK OF THE BUNCH, 7-11, Young 3

*Dead heat.

Also ran:—Tataum 8-4 Mary 8-2, Demon 7-8, Sunny Boy 7-6, Simpl eSimon 7-3.

Dead heat for first place third 1 length off.

Time:—1 min. 29 2,5 secs.

Totalisators paid:—Wins Rs. 35 and Rs. 20; places Rs. 19, Rs. 16 and Rs. 23.

Betting:—Fours Pick of the Bunch and One Two Many, five Jack, Andreas and Mary, longer prices the others.

The Race:—This race produced the most exciting finish. Mary was quickest away. She showed the way to Andreas, Galley Lair and Tataum. Then came Pick of the Bunch. At distance post half a dozen of them were in line and Grace and Pullin riding at top form made their mounts pass the post locked together.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Mr. Donetils' UGLY GOSLING 10-3, McCabe 1
Mr. Montogomery's CHINA EGG, 8-7, White 2
Mr. Dee's BOYNE WATER 8-7, Thompson 3

Also ran:—Pomade 10-7 Buskin 11.10 Whippoorwill 9-12, I See 9-12, Brandichoe 8.0.

Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 28 1,5 secs.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 23; places Rs. 15, Rs. 40, and Rs. 51.

Betting:—Evens Ugly Gosling, 5 to 2 Pomade, longer prices the others.

The Race:—Boyne Water led till half mile

(Continued in column 4.)

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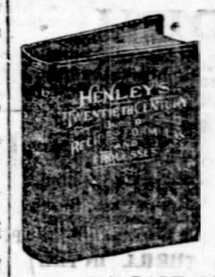

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"UNFORTUNATE AND ILL-ADVISED."

DISALLOWANCE OF MR. SASTRI'S RESOLUTION.

MR. SINHA INTERVIEWED.

MR. KHAPARDE TO STAND FOR COUNCIL ELECTION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Mr. Sachidananda Sinha who is staying in Simla for a few days more, spoke to a press representative and expressed his dissatisfaction with the Viceroy's decision on Mr. Sastri's resolution and his Excellency' references to it in his closing speech he said, "I regard the disallowance of the resolution as both unfortunate and ill-advised. I don't think the discussion could have made the situation any the worse. On the contrary, ventilation of the public feeling on the subject and free and frank discussion on both sides might have to some exten allayed public anxiety."

Q.—You know his Excellency the Viceroy in his opening speech this session made an appeal that the Punjab controversy should be shelved up in order to secure smooth working of the reforms. In view of that do you still think that a resolution like that of Mr. Sastri should have been brought forward?

A.—I much appreciate the solicitude of his Excellency the Viceroy for trying to produce in this country a calm atmosphere, but I do not agree with him that it can be done by shelving up so important a question as that of the Punjab at present is and by shutting out the debate on it in the Council especially because the Government themselves at the last Delhi session gave an undertaking in reply to Dr. Sapru's question that the Council would be given an opportunity to express its opinion on the report of the Hunter Committee.

Q.—Don't you think that something has transpired since that undertaking was given to justify Government action?

A.—Nothing has transpired so far as to justify shutting up a debate in the Imperial Legisiative Council on this important question. On the contrary the attitude of certain members of the House of Commons and their speeches in support of General Dyer and above all the trend of the whole debate in the House of Lords make it absolutely necessary that non-official representatives in this Council should have been given an opportunity of speaking out the mind of the country on this all engrossing topic at present moment.

Q.—Don't you think that the acceptance of the resolution would have merely strengthened the hand of the Government in carrying out the recommendations contained in the Cabinet despatch of 26th May?

A.—I do think that if Mr. Sastri's resolution had been accepted by Government it would have materially strengthened their hands in carrying out the directions and orders of the British Cabinet in general and Mr. Montagu in particular.

MR. KHAPARDE INTERVIEWED.

The disallowance of Mr. Sastri's resolution on the Punjab is still the chief topic of discussion among the non-official members of the Council who are leaving Simla one by one.

Interviewed by the Associated Press representative Mr. Khaparde was good enough to explain as to why he could not withdraw his resolution about the strikers in Government presses, while he withdrew his other resolutions of great public importance.

He says: "The press people approached me a long time ago and I promised to do what I could for them. Theirs was really a hard case and deserved to be discussed in the Council in spite of the fact that the Government after having promised non-official members at the last Delhi session to afford an opportunity of dealing with the Punjab matter went back on its word and disallowed Mr. Sastri's resolution on the subject. No doubt the result of my resolution has been unfavourable to the strikers, but I had given my word and it had to be carried out."

Q.—Now that your resolution has been lost there is no need of talking about Government Press people. Will you therefore kindly let me know your views on Mr. Sastri's resolution which has been disallowed?

A.—But I don't look upon the question of the press strike as closed. I want to return to the charge as soon as I can and fully trust to the new constitution to secure adequate redress for overworked and ill-paid Government servants. When there is a question of increase of pay for superior services there is no consideration for taxpayers, but if we ask for a penny for the poor, needy and starved employees of Government then the tax-payers' interest is easily trotted out times without number.

Q.—But you have not answered my question about the merits of Mr. Sastri's resolution?

A.—I was coming to that. All of us owed a public duty to our country particularly the Punjab to raise this question and there is no difference of opinion whatever among various parties in India on this unfortunate controversy.

Q.—That is all right, but what you can do now?

A.—We must vindicate ourselves and the constitution out in this country and give a suitable reply to the House of Lords and the Junker party in England early next cold weather.

Q.—The Viceroy has asked us to close that chapter and don't you think we have to?

A.—The Viceroy may have his own views on the subject, but we also have our own.

NO ACT OF NON-COOPERATION.

Q.—Will you please tell me if you withdrew your other resolutions as an act of Non-Cooperation?

A.—No. Certainly not. Because I always act on the principle of responsive action which gives me liberty either to oppose or to cooperate or to stand by and do nothing.

Q.—How do you differ from Mr. Gandhi? Will you please explain Non-Cooperation as understood by Mr. Gandhi and as explained by him in the Special Congress? Is non-action in all matters connected with Government and positive action undertaken to fill up the gap caused by his Non-Cooperation?

A.—Mr. Gandhi's ultimate goal is to gain whatever can be gained by paralising Government, but my view of responsive action is that we take advantage of everything that can be conducive to our own good and actively oppose what would be injurious to ourselves and in other matters of indifference to let Government alone. This gives me a wider choice of means to win Swarajya for my country and does not exclude Non-Cooperation, but merely reduces it to one of the means, whereas Mr. Gandhi makes it the principal weapon, both offensive and defensive. This is a difference between Mr. Gandhi and myself.

Q.—Will you please illustrate what you mean so that your idea may be understood better?

A.—Yes. I have got three arrows in my quiver and can use them as the occasion demands, but Mr. Gandhi reduces himself to one arrow which if he misses he misses all. All I may add that the late Lokamanya Tilak held views similar to mine and I discussed them with him as early as the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Benares. So I have reason and authority also on my side. Further, my mode of action reduces Government to a perpetual defensive position, whereas Mr. Gandhi's method might in certain circumstances give Government an opportunity of reviving repression. Lastly, mine is based on human nature, whereas Mr. Gandhi's has its roots in a feeling which he likes to ostracise, namely, hatred of Government. Mr. Gandhi's method is open to further objection of being at the mercy of any unknown, ignorant man; the rule of conduct which I adopt and which I recommend to everybody is enunciated by no less a personage than Lord Srikrishna in Bhagavat Gita.

CANDIDATE FOR COUNCIL ELECTION.

Q.—Answering my question about the strike in the presses you told me that you fully trust to the new constitution to seek redress for overworked and ill-paid Government servants. Am I to understand that you stand for any reformed Council?

A.—Yes, I stand for the Council of State.

Q.—But are you not hampered in doing so by the Non-Cooperation resolution adopted by the Special Congress? Already Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. B. Chakraburthy and others of Bengal and Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachari of Madras and a few others of that Presidency have stood out?

A.—But that Non-Cooperation resolution is merely advisory and not mandatory. Further the Congress is a national institution in which all shades of public opinion have a right to be represented and it cannot be made subservient only to persons holding Non-Cooperation as their ideal and guide. So I shall, if elected, be a member of the Council and also a member of the Congress hereafter as I have been hitherto.

Q.—Then what about those who have accepted Non-Cooperation as their guide?

A.—I think they will gradually one by one on one pretext or another get back to my view of things and accept my principle of responsive action. I might say that Mr. Gandhi has already begun to do so by admitting the word gradual in his resolution relating to boycott of schools and withdrawal from legal profession.

Q.—You might have seen that Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Mr. Satyamurthy and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar of Madras have resigned their seats from the Provincial Congress Committee. What do you think of their action?

A.—It is quite in accordance with their views on the question of Non-Cooperation as adopted by the Congress. They can still be members of the Congress and yet not carry out the resolution as adopted by the Congress.

POSTAL STRIKE IN BOMBAY.

DEMAND FOR INCREASED WAGES.

At a meeting of the postal employees held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall under the Presidency of Mr. Joseph Baptista Bar-at-Law on Sunday the 19th September the postmen, telegraphmen, postal packers, and postal clerks of Bombay have passed a resolution to strike work from 12 mid-night (Sunday) as their demand for increase in wages has not received proper attention from the authorities concerned.

POONA SEVA SADAN.

LADY LLOYD'S VISIT.

Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd paid a visit to the Poona Seva Sadan on Friday the 17th instant. This was an informal visit as the Institution's classes were closed on account of Hindu Women Holiday and her Excellency wanted to get an idea of the new development and principal wants of the institution, so far as accommodation was concerned.

It was pointed out to her Excellency how the hostels were availed of at present by about 100 women coming from mofussil places for different courses of instruction such as. Training of Teachers, Training in Nursing and Midwifery, and Training in Sewing and Embroidery.

Her Excellency was then taken round the newly acquired property of the Patwardhan wada which has been thoroughly repaired and practically overhauled, so as to suit the requirements of a school house in respect of light and air. Sir Vithaldas who has paid a large sum of money both for the purchase and repair of this big house has made a gift of the same to the Poona Seva Sadan Society in the name of his mother the late Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey. Her Excellency was thoroughly pleased with the work of repair and the addition of this most valuable property. Mr. Devadhar who was explaining to her Excellency the various uses to which the rooms were put, made it clear to her Excellency how the two properties of the Society were quite inadequate to meet the growing wants of accommodation, how a loan of a neighbouring house had to be taken for locating some of the classes and also how they had to stop admission into their hostels and also in the class room, the present number of pupils having come up to 750 in its 47 or 48 classes and how on that account they had to use one room for several purposes during the time of the day for want of sufficient accommodation for different departments of the Institution. Her Excellency clearly felt convinced that the growing wants of the Institution needed much bigger accommodation than was at present available if its growing work were not to suffer.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

She was then shown a new development of the institution in the addition of an Infant and Child Welfare Centre, where anti-natal clinics and Infant Welfare work is intended to be brought within the reach of poor women with the help of a lady doctor and a Nurse specially appointed for the purpose. Her Excellency who is very keen on such work being started inspected all the arrangements made gave several useful suggestions and promised every possible sympathy and help in the inntial stage. Her Excellency also visited the Seva Sadan Nurses' quarters where about 30 women working as Nurses and Midwives are given facilities for their training in these branches at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona. Then her Excellency drove to a newly acquired property of the Poona Seva Sadan called the Phaltankar wada for the purchase of which Sir Vithaldas had made a contribution of Rs. 10,000 in the name of one of his female relatives by name Mamubai and thus this fourth hostel will be called after her. Before starting off her Excellency thanked, Sir Vithaldas and Lady Thackersey (who were present on the occasion) for the great help they have rendered to the Institution and expressed to Mr. Devadhar her great satisfaction at the progress and all round development made by the Institution since she visited it last.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

SUGGESTS 2 NAMES FOR PRESIDENTSHIP OF NEXT CONGRESS.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Sept. 18.

A generaly body meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee was held this evening with Mr. S Kasthuriranga Iyengar in the chair. Chief interest centered round the filling up of vacancies created by the resignation of Mr. S. Kathuriranga Iyengar and others. Proceedings were held in Committee. With regard to the nomination to the Presidentship of the next Congress, several names were proposed and finally the names of Mr. C. Vijayaraghavasharya and Dr. S. Subramania Iyer were suggested. Elections of members to the All-India Congress Committee was postponed, as it was pointed there was no urgency.

RECONSIDERATION OF RESIGNATIONS.

The last item for consideration was the election of vacancies on the Committee created by several resignations. Mr. Lodd Govind Dass moved that the gentlemen who had resigned be requested to reconsider their resignation if they were prepared to carry out instructions of the All-India Congress Committee on the resolutions of the Calcutta Congress. The resolution was carried 25 voting for and 14 against. Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar also consented to reconsider the resignation.

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE SECRETARY RESIGNS.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Sept. 18.

Mahomed Sadulla Badsha Sahib has resigned office of the Secretary of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, as he is opposed to the Non-Cooperation resolution passed by the Special Congress.

SURRENDER OF ARMS IN GERMANY

RESULT STATED TO BE SATISFACTORY

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., 18.

Berlin.—The surrender and destruction of arms in the possession of the civilians has begun in compliance with the Government undertaking given at Spa. The result is generally stated to be fairly satisfactory. In some places more have been handed in than was anticipated and consequently the police-station ran short of money to pay the premiums on the surrender and acceptance had to be temporarily postponed. The surrendered weapons included machineguns and grenade-throwers. Each weapon surrendered is being smashed in the owner's presence.

AUSTRALIA'S ARMY AND ITS TRAINING.

STATEMENT OF MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 11 a.m., Sept. 19.

Melbourne.—In the Commonwealth Senate, to-day, Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, made a statement, supplementing Mr. Hughes' statement in the House of Representatives, on September 10th. He stated that a system of divisional organisation would be adopted involving the abolition of State commanders. The Universal Service Act would be revised, and the period of training would be reduced from seven years to four years. Commencing on their eighteenth birthday, youths would undergo ten weeks' training in their first years, and afterwards sixteen days every year. The Peace Establishment of the Army would be 130,000.

TUSAR CABINET RESIGNS.

FORMATION OF NEW MINISTRY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 11 a.m., Sept. 19.

Prague.—The Tusar Cabinet has resigned owing to a split with the Social Democratic Party. The new so-called bureaucratic ministry includes Cerny as Premier, and Benes as Minister of Foreign Affairs. All new ministers, except one, are Government officials. The Germans are not represented.

CONFEDERATION OF MANUFACTURERS' RESOLVE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 11 a.m., Sept., 19.

Milan.—At a meeting of two-hundred delegates of the Confederation of Manufacturers, a resolution was passed that the control must not mean the oppression of one class by another, and the acceptance of the principle of control must be preceded by the evacuation of works occupied by workers.

SURRENDER OF ARMS IN BERLIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

Berlin.—Amongst the civilians who surrendered weapons to the police for destruction was a woman who brought ten machineguns and 180 revolvers, in a cart. She was given premiums amounting to nineteen thoushand marks.

RUSSO-CHINESE TRADE RELATIONS.

GUARANTEE AGAINST BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

Peking.—A Government communique says:—"The inability of the Tsarist official representatives in China to carry out their functions and the chaos in Siberia have rendered adoption of *modus vivendi* immediately necessary to regulate trade relations between Russia and China." The communique goes on to say that before entering upon trade discussion, the Chinese Government requires certain guarantees, especially that no Bolshevik propaganda will be undertaken anywhere in China.

FLOTATION OF NEW CHINESE LOANS.

ATTEMPTS AT FAMINE RELIEF.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

Peking.—The Finance Ministry is floating a sixty million dollar domestic loan, of which 36 million dollars will be utilised to buy depreciated Peking notes of the Bank of China and the comaunications of the bank. The remainder will be applied to discharge the mortgages held by the two banks. The depreciation of these notes has been causing inconvenience to trade.

With a view to providing temporary relief for famine sufferers, Government is floating a short-term loan of of one million dollars and is also instructing provincial authorities to purchase rice for those who are destitute.

"BEGINNING OF LONG-PROMISED BREAK."

2,000 VARIETIES OF MATERIAL AFFECTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 11 a.m., Sept., 19.

The management of Messrs. Horrockses declare that this is the beginning of a long-promised break in the prices of dry goods. Only a grave coal or other strike can send up prices again. The move should affect two-thousand varieties of material, including ladies' dresses, underwear, and men's suitings, and the boot trade and the outfitting trade.

Mr. Selfridge's, in the course of an interview, confirmed that this was the beginning of a general break. He declared that the public would have the benefit of lower wholesale prices. The general tendency for high prices to diminish would now begin.

Messrs. Rylands and Sons, Limited, of Manchester, following Horrockses' example, have announced five per cent. decrease in the prices of all cotton goods.

REDUCTION OF 5 PER CENT IN COTTON GOODS' PRICES.

SENSATION AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 11 a.m., Sept. 19.

A mild sensation has been caused in Manchester, by Messrs. Horrockses, H. Crewdson and Co., Ltd., issuing a revised list, intimating a reduction, in the price of cotton goods, of five per cent. Opinion is expressed in Manchester that their example will not be generally copted.

SITUATION IN MESPOT.

IMPROVEMENT IN BEHAVIOUR OF TRIBES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 10-50 p.m. Sept. 18.

A communique issed by the War Office regarding Mesopotamia reports that a general improvement is noticeable in the demeanour of the tribes.

Except in the Samawah area and in a few issolated cases disaffected tribesmen appear to have withdrawn largely to their homes.

A column of the thirty-fourth Brigade has reached Table Mountain, ten miles north-east of Sharaban and is now conducting operations in contact with the Kizil Robat column.

PROCLAMATION OF AUTONOMY OF PROVINCE.

BY GENERAL GOURAUD AT ALEPPO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 11 a.m., Sept. 19.

Paris.—A message from Beirut states that there was an imposing ceremony at Aleppo when General Gouraud proclaimed autonomy of the province under the French protection. He stated that the French would maintain order and endeavour to bring presperity to the country.

ELECTRICIANS' DISPUTE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 10-50 p.m. Sept. 18.

In connection with the settlement of the electricians' dispute it has been agreed that the foremen shall not be compelled to join the Electrical Trades Union. This was the point on which all trouble arose.

AMUNDSEN'S EXPEDITION.

JOURNEY TOWARDS WRANGEL ISLAND

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 11 a.m., Sept., 19.

Nome (Alaska).—A fishing boat has brought the news of Capt. Amundsen's expedition which was ice-bound off the Cape Serge, on the Suberian Coast. The fishing boat was also caught in ice, but managed to squeeze out. The Captain says that Amundson hopes shortly to be free to continue his journey towards the Wrangel Island, whence he will drift with the Arctic ice-pack.

LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

AGAINST SELF-DETERMINATION FOR IRELAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

Windsor (Ontario).—The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has unanimously rejected the resolution favouring self-determination for Ireland and nationalisation of industries.

THE SPINNING STRIKE.

GENERAL STOPPAGE ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

Over seventy mills are now concerned in the spinning strike and many are entirely closed down. The executive has decided to stand or fall by the agreement, which employers are determined to enforce. It is expected that there will be practically a general stoppage in spinning mills shortly, failing some unexpected development.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11-30 p.m.

Ordinary General Meeting of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Nawari Building, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, September, 21.

The s.s. "Novara" with outward mails of the 2nd instant is expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, September, 22.

Dr. Cama's public lecture on "Syphilis and Child Welfare," at the Science Institute, Mayo Road 6 p.m.

Committee meeting of the Bombay Trades' Association, 3-30 p.m., 1, Gymkhana Chambers.

SATURDAY, Sept. 25.

Mails for Mauritious and Reunion per extra s.s. Mattra via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.,

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury Summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 20th instant, at 11-30 a.m., (S.T.)

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION 1920.

DATES OF DECLARATION OF RESULTS.

The following are the dates of the coming University examinations:—

1. Intermed. M. B. B. S. Examination, Friday, October 15, at 12-30.
2. B. Com. Examination, Friday, October 15 at 12-30.
3. Preliminary Sc. Examination Thursday, October 21, at 12-30.
4. B. E. Examination (Civ. and Mech.) Thursday, October 28, at 12-30.
5. Final M. B. B. S. Examination Monday, November, 1, at 12-30.
6. Second LL. B. Examination Thursday, November 4, at 12-30.
7. First LL.B. Examination Monday, November 8, at 12-30.
8. B. A. (Pass) Examination Monday, November, 8 at 12-45.

"DEEPENING FORCES OF DISCONTENT."

"TRIBUNE" ON GOVT'S. STATEMENT RE. PUNJAB DISTURBANCES.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Sept. 18.

Commenting upon the Government statement, regarding the punishments meted out to the officers condemned for mishandling the Punjab disturbances, the "Tribune" says:—If the authorities think that measures like these can either satisfy the public or meet the requirements of the case they will not take long to find out their mistake. For our part we are painfully convinced that the only effect of this action will be to deepen the forces of discontent and to further embitter public feeling.

CALCUTTA'S JUTE SHORTAGE

SOME FACTS.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

With reference to the serious jute shortage and the effect of the publication of the forecast on the local market, a representative of the "Empire" collected the following facts:—The number of bales required for local consumption in the Calcutta mills alone is 65 lakhs a year. For country consumption, rope making and for the private use of producer, about 5 lakhs is needed. This brings up the figure of actual need for Bengal alone to 70 lakhs. It would thus appear that this year's forecast figures are 11 lakhs below the actual need for local consumption. Average quantity exported from Calcutta is about 35 lakhs every year. It is evident that for the next year, there will be not only no surplus but mills may find it difficult to carry on under normal 6 days' week because of want of necessary quantity of jute. When the situation became clear last evening, it was too late for Clive Street to do any actual business in pucca jute, but transactions were going on to some extent at Bhitar Bazar late into the night. Prices advanced by about Rs. 5 almost immediately with a tendency for a further rise. Sellers suddenly withdrew, there being an increasing number of buyers prepared to pay higher price. There were numerous enquiries for pucca bales even at advanced rates, but there was a great difficulty in finding sellers. No attempt at any purchase by any mill is reported though individual buyers were making vigorous enquiries. For a time being local mills may not follow the advance in price, as they have sufficient quantities in stock but with the prospect of pronounced shortage before them, it is anticipated that mills may soon enter the market with big enquiries. An interesting development in prices is anticipated during the next few days. The market is at present in an unsettled condition and it will take a day or two for the situation to become clear.

HESSIAN MARKET.

Following the Jute rise, there was a rise in the hessian market also. Speculators bought a good quantity and prices advanced by about a rupee to Rs. 1-4 for all portions. Dealers recall a similar shortage of jute in year 1918, when prices advanced to Rs. 90 a bale for substitutes in M. quality. The present price for the same quality is about Rs. 71. Jute balers and brokers anticipate that there is every chance of prices going very high this season.

The Madras Government, with the [illegible] tion of the Secretary of State, has [illegible] the pay of the judicial branch of [illegible] vincial Civil Service with [illegible] refere[illegible] recommendations of the Public Commission.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, September 20, 1920.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION

The diminished output of gold from the world's mines, is causing a good deal of anxiety in western countries. Gold is now the standard metal in almost all the countries of the world and the high level of prices which is expected to continue for a long time to come, will require a larger backing of gold for national currencies and credit. The demand for gold has thus permanently increased while its supply has been reduced. This year's world output is estimated at seventy million sterling as compared with ninety-six million only a few years ago. The London "Times" has just echoed the feeling of apprehension by observing that while the world's demand for gold has increased, "it is estimated that unless new sources of supply are discovered, there will be very little gold available for money purposes after industrial damands are satisfied and India has absorbed her usual quantity." The "Times" is anxious to discriminate between the world's industrial demands and India's absorption to the disadvantage of the latter, but India, with its immense population, cannot be prevented from taking whatever quantity of gold it likes compared with the population of western countries. The paper deprecates the adoption of bimetallism as the basis of the world's currency and attributes India's currency difficulties to its present system which is described as bimetallic.

With increasing demand for gold, the alternative courses which gold standard countries can adopt are either to concert measures for ensuring an increased output of the yellow metal or to modify the basis of their currency systems. India has been regarded by several western financiers as a safety valve for their currencies. If the supply of gold was too large to suit other countries, it was to be dumped into India; if it was inadequate, India was to be asked to be content with silver and paper, gold being used in this country only to justify its currency system being called a gold standard. Many will be surprised at the "Times" characterising the Indian currency system as bimetallism and imputing our difficulties to the double standard. Strictly speaking, we have no bimetallism in India. Indian mints are not open to the coinage of silver rupees. All the same, Government have tried to maintain a certain ratio between the sovereign and the rupee which are, both of them, full legal tender. The Indian Government may, therefore, be said to have encountered difficulties similar to those which the countries of the European continent had to face in the last century in bolstering up bimetallism. The double standard has no chance of success unless it is adopted by the leading countries of the world and the "Times" is, therefore, not far from the truth when it remarks that "the experience in all countries which have tried this system has shown that two standards of value cannot be maintained at fixed par permanently."

The Secretary of State and the Government of India are responsible for having changed the country's monetary standard first from silver to gold and then from gold to gold exchange. They have imparted to the currency system a bimetallic character and have been making frantic efforts to grasp the will-o'-wisp of a fixed ratio between the sovereign and the rupee. The suggestion of the "Times" that India has no gold standard and that its present standard is a variant of bimetallism, is significant. It means that far from being an 'improved gold standard' as its apologists and admirers maintain, the Indian system is not a gold standard which may be left to work automatically without interference from Government. Indian public opinion has persistently demanded a genuine gold standard and opposed, in any case, the alteration of the fixed value of the rupee. But as usual, Government paid scant attention to public criticism and have recently passed an Act, through an obedient legislature, fixing the monetary ratio at 24d in rupee internal circulation as well as for remittance purposes. The futility of all attempts in the legislative councils and outside, to bring the pressure of responsible public opinion to bear upon the policy of Government could not have been demonstrated in a more glaring manner than it was in reference to the recent piece of currency legislation. The question of altering the country's money standard demanded the most careful consideration especially in view of the abnormal and obscure economic conditions prevailing in this country and outside. The heavens would not certainly have fallen if the legislation had been postponed. But it is a characteristic of autocratic rule that it will not tolerate any questioninig of its judgment and that it will claim that the greatest leaders of the people must bow to its decisions in all humility as if they were the voice of omniscience. The currency legislation was perhaps intended to be the earnest of the popular government which the country is promised in the near future. Mr. Sastri's experience in the Supreme Legislative Council leaves no doubt in anybody's mind about what one is to expect from the obstinate bureaucracy in the 'new era.' India cannot have the currency, the banking, the trade and the industries which its people want so long as they cannot control the legislation in the Councils and its execution at the hands of the bureaucracy.

THE HOUSING QUESTION.

The report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act and the City of Bombay Municipal Act ought to serve as an object lesson to the Government of Bombay in the art of responsible government. Government sought to ignore altogether not only the public concerned, who were called upon to pay through the nose for the development of properties, of the profits of which little, if any, were to be shared by them, but also the Municipality and the Improvement Trust, whose primary function it is to undertake the task to which Government propose to address themselves. Nay, Government went the length of withholding from the public as well as the Corporation the details of their plans till the last moment and even in the Bill, which they introduced in the Council and by which they sought to commit the public and the Corporation to heavy taxation, they omitted to mention several particulars of vital importance. Government have to thank themselves if they find that, in consequence, the Select Committee have gone out of their legitimate way to point out to them how they have lacked in their duty to the public and the Corporation and to convey a broad hint that they should recast their plans radically. The Select Committee have not only completely redrafted the preamble of the Bill, but have proceeded to tell Government that in any legislative measure that they may introduce in the future, constituting the Board which is to carry out the scheme in view, the claims of the Corporation and other public bodies, vitally concerned, for due representation, cannot be ignored. Government would do well to give up the idea that all wisdom and all sense of responsibility are the exclusive possession of themselves and that the Municipality should rest content with the sop of a few lakhs which will be thrown to it. We hope Government will accept with good grace the hint conveyed by the Select Committee and modify their plans accordingly.

One thing Government should reconcile themselves definitely to is that the Development Board cannot be a wholly official body and that the Municipality must be adequately represented on it. The Select Committee have recommended that there should be on the Board two representatives of the Corporation and one each of the Improvement Trust, the Mill-owners' Association, the Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Since the Improvement Trust is to be definitely merged into the Municipality by March next, we fail to see the advisability of giving separate representation to the Trust. We would, therefore, suggest that there should be at least four representatives of the Corporation on the Board, so as to give it a predominent voice in the deliberations of that body as it is rightfully entitled to such a voice. The industrial and commercial interests, we think, have been given representation beyond their due as will be seen from the fact that they get three representatives as against the two who are to represent the general interests of the City. The poor—and especially the working classes—who form the bulk of the population—are, as usual, absolutely ignored. This most important defect must be removed by providing for the due representation of the poor and working classes through the Labour organisations that exist in Bombay. The idea of two advisory boards, one for the City and the other for the suburban areas, may or may not be acceptable to Government, but so far as the development of the City is concerned the Corporation ought to have a decisive voice in all plans thereanent. Even as regards suburban development, we should think that the Bombay Corporation is entitled to some voice, as it will be mostly the over-flowing population of the city that will be flocking to the suburbs for residential purposes, while retaining their daily business connection with the city.

Notes of the Day.

The French President.

Few, outside the esoteric circle, know what the real facts about the French President's illness are, just as few know to this day the true facts about President Wilson's illness. However, French political circles have shewn a great deal of agitation about M. Deschanel and are now suggesting M. Millerand as his successor. The lattr does not appear to be over-anxious to take on the tinsel responsibilities of the office, being content no doubt to act as the real and not as the nominal king of France. And what a King! French fellowism, like English Jingoism, achieved a tremendous success in the elections after the war and M. Millerand possesses all the virtues of the rabid reactionaries without even the saving grace of M. Clemenceau's wit. This veteran of war and journalism was asked whether he would stand for election and is reported to have replied that he was too old for the job last January and too young for it now and that he was off to India to shoot tigers which was a much less dangerous game than French politics! Whether French politics are dangerous or not they certainly are gangrenous. A root and branch cure is the only remedy for the evils which haunts the ministries of Europe and it is of little account whether a Millerand follows a Deschanel or not as the colour of the one mingles imperceptibly with the colour of the other.

Britain and Russia.

If what the Council of Action says is true, it places the Premier in a very ugly light. The Council of Action says that Mr. Lloyd George himself asked it to use its influence through M. Kameneff at a very critical moment with the Russian Government. And now he ejects M. Kamenoff on the ground that he interfered with domestic affairs. Doubtless Mr. Lloyd George has got an explanation of his own as in the Bullit controversy. The fact is that Mr. Lloyd George has been powerless, from the beginning, to enforce the Russian policy which he heartily approves. He himself wants peace but there are many instruments of mischief in the Cabinet bent upon carrying war to the knife with Russia through proxy. These heroes do not want to fight Russia themselves. They choose the less costly and equally less honourable course of encouraging all sorts of adventures against Russia. To such men the idea of any peace with Russia is disquieting and they have brought about the failure of these negotiations. The Council of Action discussed with M. Kamenoff the policy of the Soviet towards Poland and the question of peace generally. The Premier, apart from the ridiculousness of questioning things which he himself permitted and encouraged, has again failed the nation at a critical time and allowed Mr. Churchill's party to triumph. Though the political negotiations are, for the present, at an end, the hard-headed Briton has not interrupted the trade negotiations with Russia. M. Krassin is still in England and he has completed the cloth contracts. The publication of other contracts also is soon to follow. Once the normal flow of trade is established between Britain and Russia, political relations are bound to be established in due course.

Communal Representation Run Mad.

The vicious character of the principle of communal representation, which has been allowed to mar the otherwise none too satisfactory Reform Scheme, was well brought out during the recent debate in the House of Commons on the Draft Rules for Council elections. The Franchise Committee went out of its way to extend the principle of separate representation to communities other than Mahomedan, in spite of the emphatic warnings contained in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. It extended the privilege not only to Indian communities, which were in the minority, but also to Europeans and Anglo-Indians, though everyone knows that those two last communities are fully able to take care of themselves under the protecting wings of the authorities. The application of the principle of communal representation has been carried out in a most arbitrary manner. For instance, while Europeans in Bombay are allowed separate representation, the Parsees, who are equally in a minority and whose position in other ways does not differ much from that of the Europeans, are denied the privilege. We need not dwell here on the totally disproportionate weight given in the constitution of some of the Councils to the special representation of the European and Anglo-Indian community, as for instance, in Bengal, where a handful of Europeans and Anglo-Indians have been empowered to send as many as eighteen representatives to the Reformed Council.

The Horniman Clause.

Arbitrariness in the restriction of special representation to a few favoured communities is not the only objectionable feature of the new constitution. Col. Wedgwood has brought to light another equally pernicious feature. In the course of the debate in the Commons, he drew attention to the following rule figuring among the draft rules for the elections to the Bombay Legislative Council:—

"A person shall be qualified as an elector for a non-Mahomedan urban constituency, who is not a European; and . . . . . ."

Col. Wedgwood described this special provision in the case of Bombay as the "Horniman Clause", meaning thereby that it would prevent a European of the type of Mr. Horniman, with his avowed sympathies for the cause of Indians, from entering the Councils. Under this rule, sympathetic Europeans, like Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Horniman, Andrews, and Arundale, would be unable to secure entry into the Councils, for while they cannot expect the European constituencies to elect them because of their political leanings, they are debarred under this rule from seeking election through the general constituencies. As Col. Wedgwood aptly remarked, this is a form of communal representation "run mad." Col. Wedgwood went on to say:—

I can only assume that in making this provision for Bombay it was intended to prevent Mr. Horniman when he returns to Bombay from being elected to the legislative council. Is it worth it? To my mind Mr. Horniman would be much safer inside the legislative council than outside the council, but I do protest against this apparent mania of keeping Mr. Horniman out of India at all costs. Surely our rule in India is not on such an unstable foundation that special provision must be made in these rules and regulations to prevent him having any voice and representation there!

Mr. Montagu's plea that a similar provision obtains in the rule of other Provincial Councils also only makes the case worse. It may be contended that the European community, like the Mahomedans, having been granted special representation, its members should not be permitted to seek election through any other constituency, but their own. But whatever excuse there might be in the case of Mahomedans, no valid ground exists for the application of the principle to Europeans. As Col. Wedgwood has pointed out, such a provision is bound to operate unfairly towards Europeans sympathetically inclined towards Indian aspirations. There would have been no objection from non-Europeans to the removal of this undesirable bar.

The Postmen Strike.

Are the Bombay postmen going to strike to-day? According to the wire sent to the authorities by Mr. Joseph Baptista, who is Chairman of the Postmen's Union, it appears that unless the authorities are expeditious in coming to terms with the men there is grave danger of an imminent strike. The statements we published in letter a while ago shew conclusively that the men have a strong case for an increase in their wages. The prices of many commodities have gone up from two hundred to six hundred per cent, but there has been no adequate rise in wages to meet the high cost of living. If the men strike it will no doubt be a calamity but the public, which will feel the pinch, must really wake up to the full significance of its attitude of complaisance to Labour questions and help to obtain justice for exploited hard-working and illpaid men whose sufferings under modern conditions of life are appalling to a degree. What is the public going to do if the men go on strike? We hope, whether the strike comes off or not, the public will stand by the men who are the servants of the community.

Paper Manufacture In India.

The Hon. Maharaja of Cassimbazar asked a very important question regarding paper manufacture in India. He wanted to know the total quantity consumed and manufactured in India and the practical steps taken by Government in developing paper industry. The reply given was that the average annual consumption was 75,000 tons and that 30,000 tons were manufactured in the country. Government purchase the bulk of their requirements in paper in India. They give concessions for paper manufacture and they have also provided expert help which may be availed of, if necessary. But the great need of the day is the establishment of experimental factories. As yet Government have totally neglected this side, which is the most important side of the question. Now the cellulose expert of the Government of India has been sent to England to purchase plant for the experimental manufacture by Government of pulp and paper in Dehra Dun. The necessary plant is now under construction in England. One such factory for the whole of India will be utterly inadequate. At least two local Governments, Burma and Bombay, ought to take the lead in starting similar factories. But the Bombay Government seem to think that they have done their duty by giving to Messrs. Turner, Morison and Co. the right of prospecting in the Kanara forests for paper industry for two years. But what are the great paper merchants of Bombay doing? So many concerns have been started of late, but not one paper mill. Is it too much to expect that the idea will be taken up by the leading paper merchants? Paper has become, so to say, one of the necessaries of life and civilisation. No nation can afford to neglect such an essential industry, specially with such a splendid wealth of raw material as India possesses.

Economy.

"Truth" writes:—

It will be interesting to see whether the Government treat the new report of the Committee of Public Accounts as they have treated the report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure. The former voluminous document abounds in examples of the way in which our money has been wasted in all directions at home and abroad. Looking abroad, there are such examples as the loss of £1,698,000 on a scheme for financing a Russian General through the agency of a cossack State bank which was never even set up; and the extravagant outlay of £254,510 on an "Arab Bureau" at Cairo, not to mention the "highly irregular" on which the report was founded is to be published, and the Leader of the House will be asked to give a day for a further discussion early in the autumn session. In the recent discussion the defence of the Disposal Board, especially in regard to the St. Omer affair, was entirely unconvincing. The Government, however, seem to consider that it is high treason to criticise any transactions of a department over which such a super-man as Lord Inverforth condescends to preside.

At the risk of being put in the dock, I venture to offer a comment upon the figures in the latest of the White Papers (Cmd. 850) in which Lord Inverforth writes with so much complacency of the energy and ability of Lord Inverforth's Board. His lordship sets out a "realisation account" showing "sales of surplus stores" to the amount of £251,000,000 and sales of raw materials on "trading accounts" to the amount of £253,000,000—grand total £504,000,000. A casual glance at the return might raise the illusion that this prodigious grand total is the sum brought to the Exchequer for the relief of the taxpayers' burden.

NON-CO-OPERATION IN PRACTICE.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

CONGRESS DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S SUPPORT

Under the auspices of the Indian Home Rule League a public meeting was held at the Moraji Gokuldas Hall on the last Calcutta Sessions of the National Congress, Mr. J. A. Baptista presiding.

Mr. M. B. Velker in proposing that Mr. Baptista should take the chair said that after noon they had met at the Sardar Griha and resolved to give their unswerving loyalty on be half of the Congress Democratic Party to the resolution of the Calcutta Congress. (Cheers.)

Mr. Baptista said they were going to give their greatest possible support to the Congress resolution on Non-Co-operation. He called upon Mr. N. C. Kelker, to address the meeting.

MR. KELKAR.

Mr. Kelker said they had arrived at a cri tical stage of their national progress—the parting of the ways. On one side there was the smooth path of co-operation, which they had practised for so many years, and on the other side there was the path of Non-Co-opera tion. They had walked along the former path for a period of 35 years and they were firmly convinced that co-operation was not frutful. Non-Co-operation, he admitted, was not an easy path—it was a path of great difficulties, but they had chosen it for themselves. He implored them not to mix the different issues and be influenced by the various personali ties. There were three different issues to be con sidered—Mr. Gandhi's personality, Non-Co-ope ration, and the boycotting of councils. They had discussed the last issue in the Subjects Committee for six days before arriving at a definite decision, and although they had op posed the resolution openly they gave their unswerving loyalty to the recommendations of the Congress. (Cheers.) The whole Congress Democratic Party was going to withdraw from the contest for the Councils. (Cheers). There was very little difference between their views and those of Mr. Gandhi, and although they had opposed each other their mutual respect had not in the least abated. (Cheers.) Mr. Gandhi had the greatest respect for the opinions of Mr. Tilak, and Mr. Tilak was of the opinion that until a man of Mr. Gandhi's temperament came forward to lead them to their goal they would not be stirred to the very depths of their hearts. Mr. Gandhi had taught them one thing, and there could be no difference of opinion about it, and that was that Non-Co-operation was the only way to lead them to their goal, and that being the case he requested them to follow it resolutely and whole-heartedly. (Cheers.)

MR. KARANDIKAR.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar said they met at Cal cutta under very particular circumstances. The country had practised all the methods available to it up to the year 1919. They had hoped that the Mother of Parliaments would mete out justice to them in reference to the events that had occurred in the Punjab. Mr. Gandhi had unwavering faith in the British Parliament, but unfortunately the Mother of Parliaments had proved itself to be a step-mother to India. The British people accept ed the Hunter Committee's report in prefer ence to the Congress Report and Mr. Gandhi's faith and trust in Englishmen was thus shaken for ever. He had no confidence of getting any justice from the Englishmen, and therefore, the man who wanted co-operation at Amrit sar wanted Non-Co-operation at Calcutta. He fully believed that no justice was possible from England to India. The whole nation was at the back of Mr. Gandhi in his resolu tion.

The speaker then referred to the satyagra ha campaign, and said Non-Co-operation was the out-come of their deliberations and that was the only modus operandi for them. Mr. Gandhi was not alone in his resolution, the whole nation was behind him. Dadabhoy Naoroji had preached swadeshi, boycott, na tional education and swaraja at the Calcutta Congress, and there was thus nothing new in Mr. Gandhi's programme. Government schools turned out nothing else, but slaves, not in body, but in mind, when was far worse. If there was anything which would prepare them to be leaders of the nation it was national education. Drawers of water and hewers of words they had been transied to be by the Government schools. Tilak had de clared that "Home Rule was my birth-right and I will have it." The Congress had come to the conclusion that the best thing for In dians was to depend upon themselves and not to trust in others. It was not the British boy cotts that held the bureaucracy in their place of power, but it was the co-operation of the people themselves, and if once they with held that co-operation from them the bureaucracy, it would fall down like a house of cards. There fore it was that they were asked by the burca cracy to co operate with them. Indians must allow themselves to grow and not be stuted by British influence. Mr. Tilak had promised the Mahomedans that if they stood out of the Councils the Hindus would support them whole heartedly, and the Moslem League had now decided upon boycotting the Councils. It was with a view to any meeting and strengthening the Moslem-Hindu unity that the Congress had come to the Non-Co-operation resolution, and it was for that very purpose that the Congress Democratic Party had decided that very afternoon to withdraw from the contest for the councils. That was done with a view to strengthening the compact and he hoped they would stick to that resolution and the public would support them.

MR. C. V. VAIDYA.

Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya was sure that by the resolution of Non-Co-operation Mr. Gandhi had laid the sure foundation of the great edifice of Swaraja. The British were a powerful nation armed to the teeth—with submarines, aeroplanes and machine-guns. If military power was to be looked upon as an organised and brutal force, then Non-Co-opera tion was to be looked upon as a spiritual of and religious force. Before spiritual force military force was utterly powerless. Mate rial force and power was of no consequence be fore spiritual power. If they once Non-Co-operated with the British Government the latter would be no where. Behind Mr. Gan dhi there was the whole spiritual force of the nation. Although he had voted against the resolution in the Congress, he had since come to the conclusion that it was well that the re solution was adopted. He was a candidate for the Legislative Assembly, but he now thought that it was no use for so many more people to cry in the wilderness—it was nothing else but that—if the Legislative Assembly, and thus waste their energies. The Viceroy had given them an example of co-operation, and what was the punishment meted out to the mis creants of the Punjab. Government had mila ly informed those monsters that they looked upon their conduct with disapproval. Was that the sort of punishment for such enor mities committed upon their womanhood and manhood? And could they co-operate with such a Government and enter the councils? No, more. (Cheers.)

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the country had taken a spring forward towards their goal because it could not trust in the promises of a bureaucracy. Their faith and trust in the British nation had disappeared for ever. After this the British nation would find that it could hood wink some people for some time, but not all people for all time. Unfortunately however, they had succeeded in hood-winking the Moderates. With whom would the nation co-operate? Could they co-operate with people whose hands were dyed red with the blood of the innocent people of the Punjab? "New India" which was really the old India, the obsolete India, would and that those who laughed last laughed best and that behind the resolution the whole of India stood unmiy and squarely. Let the Moderates redicule them as they liked, the nation was determined on Non-Co-operation, and they would reach their goal by that path (cheers.)

MR. W. G. JOSHI.

Mr. Wamanrao G. Joshi said by adopting the resolution of Non-Co-operation they had given an ultimatum to Government of passive war. (Cheers.) They must show Govern ment that they would not stop at mere boy cott of councils. Non-Co-operation was their soul force. To the Government which vaunted its military power and its triumph over the Germans, he would tell that they had over come brute force and martial force, but Indians had soul force behind them and it was impossible to defeat them. Those who said Non-Co-operation was foolish were themselves foolish.

MR. N. GUNJAL.

Mr. N. Gunjal of Poona said as long as they had not come to the resolution of Non-Co-operation the Moderates had not the least chance of being elected to the councils. Now it was different. But they would tell them that such a council could not be called a repre sentative one.

MR. BAPTISTA.

Mr. Baptista said they had forced Swaraja upon Mr. Gandhi and they had captured him. They had gone to Calcutta to fight for their rights and for Swaraja, and they could not destroy this present system, this Carthage until they had Swaraja. They had resolved before going to Calcutta that atrocities of the Pun jab would never be repeated. Mr. Gandhi who preached Non-Co-operation, really preach ed co-operation. Government wanted the na tionalists out of the councils and Mr. Gandhi also wanted them to be out of them. It was rather curious that it was Mrs. Besant who first advocated the boycott of councils. She had then said that the reforms were unworthy of England and unworthy of this country, and now she had turned to pay money. (Laughter.) At Amritsar Mr. Gandhi wanted co-operation, but now he wanted Non-Co-operation. He for one would welcome any method to gain his goal. The wisest of men, Mr. Tilak, had said that they should have responsive co-opera tion. The right principle for everybody was to obey the mandate of the Congress and not to act as each thought fit. He disagreed with Mr. Gandhi about the latitude he had given to those who wanted to enter the councils. If they did not respect the resolution of the Con gress, how could they tell the whole world that it represented the whole of India a solid nation and how could they expect Government to respect them. Tilak was the greatest friend of Moslems, and not their enemy as he was represented to be by some of his enemies. It was stated that the speaker had no chance of being elected to the University seat, but he would tell them that 75 to 80 per cent. of the votes in the district had been promised him. Mr. Paranjpye had sent reply-cards for the replies of the voters, and those very voters had sent those cards to the speaker promising their votes. (Laughter.) By abstaining from the elections they would show the whole world that they were determined to gain Swaraja. They were now reaping the fruit of Mr. Tilak's in sistant work, who was their greatest and most sagacious of men. (Cheers.)

During the greater part of the meeting there were no lights owing to the failure of elec tric supply.

CHARGES AGAINST "DAILY HERALD."

PROTEST BY MR. ERNEST BEVIN.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

Mr. Ernest Bevin of the Dockers' Union and a Director of the "Daily Herald" has written to Mr. Lloyd George protesting against the official statement that the "Daily Herald" would not have taken the Public into its confidence regarding the pro posed Bolshevik subsidy had it not known that the secret could no longer be kept. Mr. Bevin says this is a reflection on four responsible trade union officials who are Directors of the "Herald." Mr. Lloyd George in replying recapitulates the damag ing disclosures already made concerning the negotiations between the "Daily Herald" and the Bolsheviks concluding:—"I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details of the management of the "Daily Herald" to be in a position to attribute individual responsibility. Nevertheless, it appears inconceivable that directors who are really exercising business control over a concern of which they are trustees for trade unions should not have been acquainted with what was going on. If they are ignorant, such ignorance of vital matters is a sinister comment on the control exercised by trade union representatives on this organ."

Mr. Bevin, replying, charges Mr. Lloyd George with side-tracking the issue with his usual ability and not making the charges definite and explicit and reiterates that the directors declined to accept the offers as soon as they came to their knowledge.

BOLSHEVIK FUND FOR "DAILY HERALD."

DRASTIC ENQUIRY TO BE HELD,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

According to the "Daily Mail" drastic

(Continued on next page.)

COAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

DEMAND FOR INCREASED WAGES

TRIPLE ALLIANCE READY FOR STRIKE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. at 10-15 p.m., Sept. 19

Owing to the fact that the coal conference adjourned with Mr. Smillie's uncompromis ing insistence upon immediate two shilling increase per shift without examination or negotiation, the situation is again generally regarded as one of extreme gravity. Some circles believe that the miners will push their distaste to enquiry to the extreme action action of strike. After the con ference, the members of the Miners' Execu tive declared that if Government had said the last word upon the wages question the strike would be inevitable.

Sir Robert Horne says that the questions arrangements for coordinate action in the event of strike.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

HOPES FOR SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 17.

The Conference of the Miners' Executive and Sir Robert Horne held privately to-day, adjourned till noon to-morrow. Hopes of a settlement are said to be brighter that hitherto owing to the indications that the miners' leaders in view of the lack of public enthusiasm for their efforts to reduce the price of coal might modify their demands. Indeed, according to the "Evening Stan dard's" Labour correspondent, the miners have definitely dropped the demand for the reduction of fourteen and two-pence in the price of coal and are seeking instead an as surance that any advance in wages shall not affect the consumer.

QUESTION OF INCREASED OUT PUT.

NO SETTLEMENT YET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Sept. 18.

The official report of to-day's Coal Confe rence shows that the major part of the discus sion revolved round the question of increased output.

Sir Robert Horne said that any increased output of coal would necessarily entail a review of the whole situation. His idea was that for all tons got above a certain basis line the miners should get an advance that would be a direct incentive.

Mr. Smillie said that the miners had given up the claim that their two points were indi visible and now Sir Robert Horne was trying to make them believe that what they were ac tually quarrelling about was the question of increased output It was nothing on the kind. Mr. Smillie asked why the miners should begin to increase the output for the purpose of in creasing wages, when the Government was al ready getting money to pay the increase. Mr. Smillie added that unless the increase was con ceded miners' other proposals need not be con sidered and they would have to recommend to the Miners' Conference on Tuesday that a strike should take place.

INCREASE OF WAGES AND LARGER OUTPUT.

Sir Robert Horne remarked that he did not think it would be difficult to find a basis on which increased wages should be obtained hav ing relation to larger output.

Mr. Smillie asserted that the cause of the di minished output was largely due to the fact that the miners were engaged upon develop ment work in order to place the collieries when decontrol took place in a condition for em ployers to raise the output by an enormous am ount. Mr. Smillie added that they refused to consider Sir Robert Horne's proposal to set up an Industrial Board to endeavour to increase the output of coal, unless the advance of two shillings was given.

Sir Robert Horne said he had ascertained that the colliery owners were willing to meet the miners to discuss the question of output. He urged the miners to meet the employers on this question. Sir Robert Horne declared that all their efforts could now be directed to avoiding conflict which would be very disastrous and he begged the miners to meet him again on Monday. To this Mr. Smillie agreed.

Recd. noon, Sept. 19.

Although, yesterday's adjournment left the coal situation in a h[illegible] ntious state, opinion is genera[illegible] that the relegation of miners' d[illegible] he re duction of the price of [illegible] back ground leaves nothing in[illegible] the way of a reasonable settl[illegible]ent. The main point of contention now is the miners' insis tence upon a two-shilling increase in wages, without investigation, in which connection Sir R. Horne poin's out that he is not in the position of a private owner, but a trustee for the public, and, consequently, he can only recommend an increase if inquiry jus tifies it.

At to-day's conference when Sir R. Horne suggested an adjournment for lunch, so that miners could consider his proposals, Mr. Smillie replied that he did not think they need trouble to come back again, as unless the increase of wages were conceded without further investigation, they would have to recommend a strike. When Sir R. Horne suggested that the miners should meet him on Monday, Mr. Smillie said that if they met on Monday it would only be to give reply he had now given.

Sir R. Horne replied that he regretted Mr. Smillie's attitude, but he did not like the breaking off things. He desired to live on good terms with the people. He urged that the miners should meet him on Mon day. After considering the matters, Mr. Smillie agreed, and the conference then ad journed, having achieved no definite result whatever. In fact, a new deadlock in coal crisis has been reached which it will be dif cult to overcome unless the miners' leaders radically change their attitude before Mon day's Conference.

UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE OF MR. SMILLIE.

WILL NEGOTIATIONS BREAK OFF?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. noon, Sept. 19.

The outstanding feature of to-day's coal conference was the very uncompromising atti tude adopted by Mr. Smillie towards Sir R. Hornes proposals, and, at times, it looked very much as if the negotiations would be broken off.

CONSULTATION WITH MINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 11 a.m., Sept. 19.

After to-d[illegible] nference with Sir Robert Horne, the [illegible]s' Executive conferred, privately, for an hour, after which they returned to [illegible] various coal-fields to con sult the mine[illegible]

GOVT'S. POSITION "UNASSAILABLE"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. noon, Sept. 19.

General opinion regarding the coal si[illegible]ation is that Government's position is un assailable, on the grounds of common inter est and national in erest, and Sir R. Horne's conciliatory and generous handling of the situation is widely eulogised.

One of the most remarkable poin's, brought out at the conference, was Mr. Brace's declaration as regards the crucial question of the output when he offered the whole resources of the Miners' Federation to discover the cause and the remedy [illegible] falling output. This is the fir[illegible] that the miners have committ[illegible] to a promise as regards the [illegible] put.

LOYALTY TO THE CONGRESS.

BOMBAY'S SPLENDID RESPONSE.

WHOLESALE WITHDRAWAL FROM ELECTIONS.

CONGRESS DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S MANIFESTO.

We the undersigned candidates for election to the various Legislative Councils while disapproving the boycott of Council resolved to withdraw our candidature in order to maintain the dignity and prestige of the Congress and to promote Hindu-Muslem unity, objects which we con sider more important than working the reforms for what they are worth. We withdraw our candidatures as members of the Congress Democratic Party and in pursuance of the resolution passed at the meeting of the Party held at Sardargriha on 19th September, 1920.

1 Joseph Baptista, (University Electorate); 2 D. D. Sathaye, (Bombay Leg. Assembly); 3 R. P. Karandikar, (Leg. Assembly, C. D.); 4 N. C. Kelkar, (Leg. Council, Bombay); 5 M. B. Velkar, (Leg. Council, Bombay South Div.); 6 F. J. Jinvala, (Leg. Council, Bombay); 7 V. M. Pawar, (Leg. Council, Bombay, N. Div.); 8 C. V. Vaidya, (Indian Leg. Assembly); 9 Y. M. Kale, (C. P. Leg. Council, Buldhana, Berar); 10 M. S. Amey, (Indian Leg. Assembly, Berar); 11 J. M. Mehta, (Bombay Leg. Council, Thana Dist.); 12 R. G. Soman, (Bombay Leg. Council, Satara Dist.); 13 L. M. Deshpande, (Bombay Leg. Council, Satara Dist.); 14 K. N. Kaduskar, (Bombay Leg. Council, Satara Dist.); 15 M. C. Javale, (Bombay Leg. Council, Bombay City); 16 B. B. Pimplikar, (Leg. Council, C. P. Malkapur); 17 Narayan Ramji Gunjal, (Poona Dist., Reserved Maratha Seat); 18 Hansraj Pragji Thakarsi (Indian Merchant's Chamber and Bureau, Bombay Leg. Council); 19 K. B. Joshi, (Ratnagiri Dist., Bombay Leg. Council); 20 M. R. Ranade, (Thana Dist., Bombay Leg. Council); 21 T. V. Khare, (Berar Industry and Commerse); 22 J. K. Asnare, (C. P. and Berar Leg. Council, Amraoti).

FURTHER WITHDRAWALS.

The following gentlemen also members of the Congress Democratic Party have expressed by letters or by wires their Resolve to withdraw their candidatures.

1 Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi, (Belgoan, Leg. Assembly, S. D.); 2 Mr. V. B. Chaukar, (Nagar, Leg. Council); 3 S. V. Kaujalgi, (Bijapur, Leg. Council, Bombay); 4 Mr. V. V. Dastane, (Bhusaval, Leg. Council, Bombay); 5 Mr. P. G. Joshi, (Erondle, Leg. Council, Bombay); 6 Mr. Shiboballappa H. Deshmukh, (Sholapur, Leg. Council, Bombay); 7 Mr. M. N. Sutavani, (Nassik); 8 Mr. Nargundappa Shetti (Athani); 9 Mr. H. G. Damle, (Wuni Berar); 10 Mr. M. R. Shitole, (Akluj Solapur); 11 Mr. A. V. Kolhatpur, (Jalgoan); 12 Mr. D. A. Mohite, (Thana); 13 Mr. V. R. Date, (Jammer); 14 Dr. N. B. Khare, (Nagpoor); 15 Mr. Nilkhantrao Deshmukh (Wardha C. P.); 16 Mr. P. M. Bildiker, (Pachora); 17 Mr. R. G. Khadkiker, (Solapur); 18 Mr. K. P. Khadilker, (Poona); 19 Mr. G. B. Deshpande, (Belgoan); 20 Mr. N. K. Vaidya, (Nagpoor); 21 Dr. K. G. Lohakare, (Poona); 22 Mr. Hiralal Ramlal Naik, (Poona); 23 Mr. M. R. Gosavi, (Kolaba); 24 Mr. Bapoosaheb Phadake, (Thana).

"THE ONLY COURSE."

WHOLESALE BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

LALAJI ON DUTY OF PUNJAB MAHOMEDANS.

NEED FOR CHANGE IN CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

Lala Lajpat Rai has now returned to Lahore. Interviewed by a repre[illegible]tative of the "Tribune", he said:—The constitution of the Congress requires to be changed in any case. It is very defective, loosely worded, incomplete and insuffi[illegible]t and has outgrown the simple requirem[illegible]s of old times. In my opinion, for all those who want to lead an active political life, here is only one course open and it is the Boycott of Councils. As to the other three items of Mr. Gandhi's resolution, which I do not approve of and consider impracticable, they are not immediately binding on any one. I am hoping these items of Mr. Gandhi's resolutions, which are impracticable, will be modified by the next Congress.

Asked with reference to the Boycott of Councils in the Punjab, Lala Lajpat Rai said:—In my opinion the Punjab graduates should set an example by signing a mani festo that as a protest against the Punja[illegible] trocities and the action of Government there upon, they decline to exercise the franchise given to them under the Reform Act. Some method should be found to persuade every Congressman to withdraw from the Council candidature. As far as I know, the Nationalists of Bengal, Maharashtra and Bombay, who were very strongly opposed to the Boycott of Councils, have already decided to obey the Congress resolution. The United Provinces' Nationalists have generally voted for Mr. Gandhi's resolution and they are expected to obey it. The Madras delegates will, I hope, follow the lead of Mr. Vijaraghavacharya. I cannot [illegible] circumstance definitely say anything about the other parts of the country. Under the Punjab Congressmen will be stultifying themselves by standing [illegible] the Councils. One of Mr. Gandhi's claims was that seven million Mussalmans had [illegible] his plan of Non-Cooperation and were prepared to carry it out. The action [illegible] Punjab Mussalmans will be the acid test of that statement. Is it too much [illegible] added the Lala, that they will show by action that Mr. Gandhi's statement was [illegible] gerated?

M. KAMENEFF'S STATEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT CONTRADICTION.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Sept. 17.

A statement issued from the Downing Street controverting M. Kameneff's letter throws further light on the realisation of Russian jewels in England. The Government says it has evidence that M. Kameneff was actively concerned in the realisation of jewels and that he informed the Soviet that forty thousand pounds worth had been sold and that the proceeds had been handed to the "Daily Herald". Furthermore, he reported that he was taking steps to procure further sixty-thousand, partly from jewels, of which additional ten thousand would be paid to the "Daily Herald"

Referring to M. Kameneff's denial that he had ever offered the "Daily Herald" a subsidy and the latter's denial on August 20th that it had not received a son Government says it has evidence flatly contradicting both the statements. Reviewing the "Daily Herald's" denials on the subject it says that it has evidence that Mr. Edgar Lansbury, son the Editor had received a part of the note given for jewels at the time when the "Herald" encouraged an affirmative reply to its question.—Shall we take seventy-five thousand pounds of Russian money? The Government says it permits itself to doubt whether the "Daily Herald" would have taken the pub[illegible]nce its confidence on the subject but f[illegible] fact that it was aware that Mr. Ed[illegible]nsbury had been invited by the polic[illegible] explain how he came to possess som[illegible]otes forming part of the price [illegible]y the sale of Russian jewels.

The sta[illegible] proceeds to point out that M. Kam[illegible]nc attempt to deny that he deliberat[illegible]d the terms of the despatch f[illegible]viet containing the Polish Armis[illegible]n to the effect that they would [illegible]'arming Polish workers under[illegible] of representatives of trade unions of Russia, Poland and Norway". The Government asserts that M. Kameneff concealed the Soviet intentions usder the apparently harmless phrase of "Civil Militia"

A remarkable feature of the disclosures the obvious excellence of Government's agencies for investigation which enabled it to be kept closely informed of the whereabouts of jewels, as to the persons to whom they were disposed, of how particular notes given in payment were traced through various hands and of secret contents of the Soviet Government's messages to the delegation in England.

LLOYD GEORGE-KAMENEFF CORRESPONDENCE.

COUNCIL OF ACTION'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PREMIER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., 18.

The Council of action has intervened in the Lloyd George-Kameneff recriminatory correspondence with an extraordinary allegation that the Prime Minister himself urged the Council to use its influence on the Russian Government through M. Kameneff at an admittedly very critical moment. The Council approached M. Kameneff several times for this purpose. The only policy the Council ever discussed with M. Kameneff was the policy of the Soviet relative to Poland and peace generally.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

M. KRASSIN CONCLUDES CLOTH CONTRACTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Sept. 18.

Despite what is tantamount to ejection of M. Kameneff trade relations are being continued by M. Krassin. He has concluded already cloth contracts with the Yorkshire firms, involving two millions sterling, delivery to take place within three months. It is anticipated that further announcements with regard to leather and machinery contracts will be published very soon.

MONTAGU'S SILVE[illegible]EPORT.

(REUTER'S T[illegible].)
LO[illegible], Sept. 18.
Recd. 10-45 [illegible]., Sept. 19.

Messrs. Montagu's silver[illegible] report says that the continuous rise in quotations is due to the weakness of the Amer[illegible]an exchange, bringing China [illegible]into the market as a buyer while Indian operators are also active in covering bear sales.

EGYPTIAN PEACE TREATY.

MILNER AGREEMENT ACCEPTED AS BASIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

Cairo. The Legislative Assembly has passed by 44 votes to 3 a resolution accepting the principles of the Milner agreement as a suitable basis for the Treaty which will be submitted to the National Assembly should have the right of acceptation.

REDUCTION OF POLISH ARMY.

THE SOVIET'S DEMAND.

POLES DESIRE MUTUALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Sept. 17.

Telegrams from Riga despatched on the eve of the Russo-Polish peace negotiations state that M. Joffe, head of the Soviet delegation ominously declared in the course of an interview that they intended to adhere to the original demand for the reduction of the Polish army, but they could not guarantee mutual disarmament owing to the general international situation. In this connection the Poles have up to the present declared that they would only agree to disarmament if it is mutual.

BOLSHEVIKS ROUTED.

WRANGEL'S TROOPS ADVANCE TOWARDS BERGAMEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 11 a.m., Sept. 19.

Paris.—A message from Constantinople states that General Wrangel's troops have routed the Bolsheviks, and have pushed their offensive as far as Nogaiak which they have occupied. They are now advancing in the direction of Bergamek. Prisoners streaming in.

FURTHER POLISH SUCCESSES

OCCUPATION OF KASPIRZI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

Polish communique claim further successes on the southern wing. In conjunction with the Ukrainians they have crossed the Dniester, taking 300 prisoners. The pursuit of the enemy continues. North-east of Kovel troops have occupied Kamien and Kasprszi, taking a thousand prisoners. In the region of Bug the Poles have captured Luck.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN BLACK SEA.

REPORTED SOVIET VICTORY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

A naval engagement in the Black Sea is announced in a Moscow wireless of to-day, presumably against General Wrangel's ships. The communique says:—"Our flotilla defeated the enemy's flotilla consisting of seven ships sinking one destroyer and damaging two others. We have taken some prisoners."

GEN. WRANGEL'S NEW OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

General Wrangel has opened a successful new offensive in the direction of Mariupol which continues.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

The Chartered Bank of India propose to increase their capital by fifty per cent. by the issue of two hundred thousand new five-pound sterling shares, which will be offered to shareholders in the proportion of one new share for every two shares already held at a premium of fifty shillings per share.

ACCIDENT TO FRATELLI BANDIERA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

Port Said.—The steamer Fratelli Bandiera from Bombay to Genoa is being towed hither from Suez, the machinery having broken down.

SIR J. C. BOSE IN SWEDEN.

TO LECTURE BEFORE SWEDISH SCIENTISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

Stockholm.—Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose has arrived here for the purpose of lecturing before the leading Swedish scientists.

DEATH-ROLL TOTALS 33.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 11 a.m., Sept. 19.

New York.—Death-roll from the explosion now totals 33.

SETTLEMENT OF PRINTING DISPUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. at 10-15 p.m., Sept. 19

The Settlement of the printing dispute in Manchester and Liverpool is ratified and newspapers resume publication on September 20th.

CHARGES AGAINST "DAILY HERALD."

enquiry will be held into conduct of Messrs. Meynell, George Lansbury and his son as regards £75000 sterling Bolshevik fund for the "Daily Hearald."

"DAILY HERALD'S" REPLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Sept. 17.

The "Daily Herald" answering the Government's disclosures made yesterday evening reiterates that it had no knowledge of any deal in diamonds or of any proposed subsidy until Septemper 6th. It declares that the "Herald" is not on its defence and the acceptance of the subsidy would not have been dishonourable because Britain has been technically at peace with Russia since 1855. It concludes:—As it happens we did not accept the offer.

TREATMENT OF MAYOR OF CORK.

GOVT. REFUTES AMERICAN PRESS STATEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. at 10-15 p.m., Sept. 19

The Home Office has replied to a correspondent thus:—

"There is no foundation for the statements in the American press with regard to the prison treatment of the Lord Mayor of Cork. He has from the first been allowed the privileges granted to political prisoners. He has never been required to wear prison clothing. Since he has by his refusal of food reduced himself to a state of weakness he remains in bed in a large room in the hospital and enjoys the best medical attendance. Trained nurses are with him day and night and everything possible is done for his comfort. Excellent food suitable for his enfeebled condition is kept constantly by his bedside and nurses have done their best to induce him to partake of this food."

MR. MACSWENEY MUCH WEAKER.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE STILL UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL [illegible]ICE.)
LONDON, Sept. [illegible].
Recd. 9-30 p.m., [illegible].

Friends state Mr. MacSweney is much weaker. The Home Office specialist examined him to-day. It is understood that the Government's attitude remains unchanged.

MRS. MACSWENEY TO GO TO AMERICA ?

A REPORT AND A DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. noon, Sept. 19.

The "Daily Chronicle" learns from New York that Mrs. MacSweney is proceeding to America and that she will appear with De Valera before the so-called non-partisan tribunal composed of a hundred representative Americans to inquire into the charges of atrocities against one another, by the British Government and the Sinn Fein. It is expected that the tribunal will begin its sittings in Washington in October. It is stated that the tribunal comprises Senators, Members of the House of Representatives Mayors and Judges

A later message states that Mrs. MacSweney denies the report.

GOVT. AND SINN FEIN SECRETS.

ADOPTION OF NEW METHODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

The authorities are adopting new methods to discover Sinn Fein secrets. The military following Sinn Fein tactics have begun raiding and intercepting mails conveyed by trains. Several sacks of letters have been taken from the Dublin express.

A party of masked men raided Cork University where examinations were being conducted and destroyed all the papers. The staff has been compelled to set new papers for students.

CURFEW ORDER IN BELFAST.

DUBLIN'S ECONOMIC BOYCOTT EXTENDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Sept. 18.

The Curfew order, which came into operation in Belfast on September 1st, will be withdrawn on the 19th, but it is intimated that if re-imposition is necessary owing to further disturbances the regulation will remain in force for a prolonged period.

Dublin's economic boycott of Belfast has now been extended to apply to the corporation, cattle, fruit and vegetable markets. The Markets Committee has decided that though traders from Belfast may purchase goods in Dublin, under no circumstances shall Belfast produce be admitted. Notes and cheques on banks having their headquarters in Belfast will not be accepted.

WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATURE.

MADRAS.

(Continued from previous page.)

Mr. A. C. Krishnaswami, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Trichinopoly, Secretary, Indian Home Rule League (Trichinopoly Branch), Vice-President, S. I. Ry. Employee's Union (Trichinopoly Branch) writes to the "Hindu":—In obedience to the decision of the Special Congress held at Calcutta, which any Congressman can only construe as mandatory I beg to notify that I withdraw my candidature for the urban seat of the Trichinopoly cum Srirangam Municipalities. I hereby thank all my numerous friends who have supported my candidature and request them to excuse me for all the trouble."

Mr. E. S. Ramasubbu, L. M. P., Consulting Physician and Surgeon, Madura, writes to the "Hindu":—

"In view of the sane and highly practical decision of the Special Congress, I hereby refrain from standing as a candidate to the Madras Legislative Assembly. I was eagerly waiting for the mandate of the Congress and since it has given its judgment in favour of Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Co-operation scheme. I trust that all followers of the Cogress will stand aloof from the Council and help India's cause outside the guilded chambers."

Mr. T. V. Venkatarama Aiyar writes from Mylapore to the "Hindu":—

"I have very carefully considered the situation created by the passing of the Non-Co-operation resolution by the Congress and whatever my personal inclinations may be, I have come to the conclusion that the Congress must be obeyed and have consequently decided to withdraw from contesting the non-Mahomedan seat in Nellore. I do this with great regret. I thought I could serve the country by entering the Legislative Council and carrying out the Amritsar resolution but the Special Congress has decided otherwise and I feel I must obey. I have to thank my numerous friends most sincerely for the help they have rendered to me in my candidature and I do not know how adequately to express my obligations to them."

BENGAL.

The following is a further list of gentlemen who have withdrawn their candidature for election to Bengal Legislative Council:—

Mr. Sasanka Jiban Roy, Kishoreganj, Mymensingh; Mr. Sudasarsan Chakravati Rajshahi, Mr. M. A. Masin, (Mahomedan Electorate, Comilla; Dr. Sarat Chandr Basak Dacca Town.

WITHDRAWAL FROM CANDIDATURE.

"In deference to the Special Congress Resolution on Non-Co-operation, I withdraw my candidature on behalf of East Khandesh District. Mahatma Gandi's programme of Non-Co-operation was before the country for a sufficiently long time and the question was considered from all points of view in the Subjects Committee and the Open Session and was ultimately passed by an overwhelming majority. It is the sacred duty of every Congressman to respect the decision in letter as well as in spirit, in spite of the individual opinion about it to the contrary. If the Congress Democratic Party follows any other course instead, it will be doing the same mistake which the Moderates did in seceding from the Parent Institution. I sincerely thank those who had promised to help in my election campaign."

DADAR NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The following resolution was passed by the managing body of the Association on the 16th September:—

"This Association firmly stands by the Non-Co-operation resolution of the Special Congress, and entirely disapproves of the action of those Congressmen who wish to set aside the verdict of the Nation and seek election to the Councils, and it further implores the people of India to firmly stick to the mandate of the Congress in spite of any differences they may have, and abstain from giving any vote to such election seekers."

MR. C R. GINDE RESIGNS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY.

In obedience to the Congress mandate I have tendered my resignation of the office of Nominated member of the Bailhongal Municipality and the Bench Magistrateship of the Sampgaon Taluka.—Yours, etc.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 11 a.m., Sept., 19.

Deaths are announced of Lord Faber and Reverend William Sanday.

(Rev. William Sanday, D.D. LL.D., was born in Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire, on August, 1, 1843. He was Fellow of Trinity (1866), lecturer (1866-69) and ordained in 1867. He was Vicar of Great Waltham, Chelmsford (1872-73), Rector of Barton-on-the Heath, Shipston-on-Stour (1873-76), Dean Ireland's Professor of Exegesis and Tutorial Mellow of Exeter (1883-95). He was Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty the King Emperor since 1903. He was the author of several publications, viz., "The Gospels in the Second Century" (1876), "The Oracles of God" 1891); Life of Christ in Recent Research" (1907); the "Primitive Church and Re-Union" (1913.)

Lieut-Colonel R. Markham Carter has arrived at Government House.

His Holiness the Pope has authorised all Bishops in India, Burma and Ceylon to prescribe special prayers for success of the Congress to be held in Madras in January next by the Roman Catholics of India, Burma and Ceylon in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

THE NEW YORK EXPLOSION.

STORY OF FRIGHTFUL HAVOC.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT 2 MILLION DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 18.

The explosion created a frightful havoc. Eye-witnesses' accounts state that it was preceded by a great flame which rose high enough to burn the awnings of the fifth floor of the sky-scrapers. Then there was a nerve-shaking roar and immediately afterwards a crowd of panic-stricken people streamed from the badly shocked office buildings into the streets. From Reuter's offices in Wall Street numbers of the dead and injured mingled with the bodies of screaming or disembowelled horses could be seen lying on pavements in pools of blood, while the walls were bespattered with blood. The scene recalled the memories of the battlefields in France. Some victims were mutilated beyond identification.

The general confusion was added to by the arrival of hundreds of the police and a number of fire engines hooting in a frenzied way and clanging their bells as they attempted to force a passage through the narrow crowded streets.

The material damage is estimated at two million dollars, which is probably well with in the mark as almost every pane of glass in Wall Street in the vicinity of the explosion is shattered. The streets are covered with fragments of bricks and stones blasted from walls. Messrs. Piermont Morgans' and the Sub Treasury buildings felt the full blast of the explosion. A squad of troops were quickly placed to guard the latter building, where huge stocks of bullion are deposited.

Wildest rumours are afloat regarding the cause, one being that a bomb was thrown by motorists at Morgans. The Police are making investigations but evidence up to the present supports the collision theory. The site of the explosion is cordoned off and is swarming with the Secret Service Police and bomb experts endeavouring to trace the cause of the explosion. The Stock Exchange was damaged so severely that the Governor closed it up but the efforts of gangs of workmen will enable it to be reopened to-morrow. It is now said that seventeen employees of Messrs. Piermont Morgans figure in the casualty list which includes Mr. Piermont Morgan's son, who was injured by a flying glass.

WHEN THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED.

MYSTERY SURROUNDING THE DISASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. Sept. 18.

The disaster caused panic throughout the entire New York financial district. It occurred during the luncheon hour when Wall Street was thronged. A tremendous hole in the middle of Wall Street marks the spot where the explosion occurred. Eye-Witnesses in immediate vicinity were all either killed or seriously injured. Hence the mystery surrounding the disaster. Messrs. Morgans' offices were completely wrecked. According to the latest estimates the number of the injured is five hundred.

"DUE TO TIME BOMBS WITH T.N.T. POWDER."

EXPERTS' ABSOLUTE OPINION.

[illegible]
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. noon, Sept. 19.

New York.—Now that the panic has subsided, it is possible to gauge the extent of the disaster in the heart of New York City, and fortunately the number of victims is not so high as was at first feared. Thirty-three people were killed, three of whom were women, and two hundred wounded some seriously. The material damage is estimated at million dollars.

Police, fire, and explosive experts are absolutely of the opinion that the explosion was due to time-bombs, loaded with T. N. T. powder, and iron-slugs placed by the "Reds." The confirmation of this would appear to be found in the fact that a letter was sent to the French High Commissioners' office, on Wednesday, warning the officials that a catastrophe would occur in Wall Street at half-past two, but not mentioning the date. The police are searching for the writer.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN GENOA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

The "Daily Mail" learns from Rome that a time fuse bomb exploded in the lavatory of the Stock Exchange at Genoa. Considerable damage was done and there has been some loss of life.

DETONATION THEORY ABANDONED.

FEAR OF WIDE-SPREAD PLOT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. noon, Sept. 19.

New York.—The theory that the explosive in the van detonated during the collision has been entirely abandoned. The van which the eye-witnesses saw is believed to have contained bombs with time-fuses set to explode as soon as the men in charge of the van had had time to seek safety. Searchlights played constantly on the scene of the disaster during the evening, whilst workmen cleared debris from streets. The authorities are considerably alarmed at the possibility of a plot having wide ramifications. Special patrols are surrounding Morgans' residence and the City Hall Court Houses, Catholic and Protestant Cathedrals, and the houses of prominent men likewise. Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges are also guarded.

EXPLOSION SAID TO BE CAUSED BY A HUGE BOMB.

(REUTER'S [illegible])
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. Sept. 18.

New York.—The Police last night reported that they had found evidence that the explosion was caused by a huge bomb.

RE-ELECTION OF EXPELLED SOCIALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. noon, Sept. 19.

New York.—Five Socialists, who were expelled from the State Legislature, early this year, on charges of disloyalty were re-elected in the special elections, held yesterday.

LABOUR SITUATION IN ROME.

GOVT. SURRENDERS TO WORKERS

FACTORY SOVIETS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. at 10-15 p.m., Sept. 19

It is reported from Rome that the labour situation has reached a very acute stage. Sgr Giolitti has surrendered to the rebellious workers and is attempting to coerce employers to accept a system of factory Soviets upon the yearly bolshevik model. The newspaper "Turin" states that Sgr Giolitti has intimated that Government will not take any action against men who have committed excesses nor allow guilty parties to be dismissed. Forty Senators have signed a protest, challenging the Government. The Senate reopens this afternoon. Meanwhile, fresh seizures of factories are continuing in Rome, Turin and elsewhere.

PARLIAMENTARY OPINION FAVOURS M. MILLERAND.

UNANIMOUS SUPPORT OF CONGRESS EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. noon, Sept. 19.

Paris.—The Parliamentary opinion is most strongly in favour of M. Millerand for the Presidency. Every effort will be made to induce him to withdraw his refusal to stand. His candidature is expected to receive the almost unanimous support of the Congress.

CAUSE OF M. MILLERAND'S REFUSAL.

M. JONNART CONFIDENT OF ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. noon, Sept. 19.

Paris.—M. Millerand is apparently resolved not to become a candidate for the Presidency, despite the request of his friends and colleagues. It is stated that he has enunciated to his fellow Cabinet Ministers the imperative reasons, making it essential that he should decline the invitation, but he will continue the Premiership. The only other name at present given prominence is that of M. Jonnart who is apparently willing to stand and confident of election. It is now stated that Parliament will meet on September 23rd to receive President Deschanel's resignation which the "Temps" says is not merely a formal letter but which refers in moving terms, to motives which have induced him to renounce the Presidency. The National Assembly will meet in Versailles a day or two later, to elect a successor. The "Matin" says that President Deschanel's intellectual faculties are not impaired and that his brilliant wit is as sparkling as ever. His indisposition is due to faulty nerves, and he recoils from coming into touch with the outside world.

DEATH OF FAMOUS AUTHOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. at 10-15 p.m., Sept. 19

The death is announced of Mr. Egerton Castle the famous author.

The late Mr. Egerton Caste was born in 1858 and was the grand-son of Mr. Egerton Smith the founder of the "Liverpool Mercury." He was educated at the Universities of Paris and Glasgow and was an Exhibitioner of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a Captain in the Royal Engineer Militia, having passed through all courses of submarine mining at Chatham and Gosport. He was a director of the Liverpool Daily Post, Mercury and Echo Ltd., and was on the staff of the "Saturday Review" between 1885-1894, besides being a Vice-President of the Navy League and a member of the Society of Authors. More than a score of publications stand to his credit, the chief among them being, Schools and Masters of Fence, French Nan, The Lost Iphigenia, The Golden Barrier, Wolf Lure, Chance the Piper, and the Grip of Life.

PAPER CURRENCY BILL

"A SOUND PIECE OF LEGISLATION!

MR. HAILEY'S SPEECH IN THE COUNCIL

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The following is the text of Mr. Hailey's speech in proposing that the report of the Select Committee on the Paper Currency Bill be taken into consideration:—

The brevity of the report carries with it its own conviction and will doubtless be an assurance to this Council of the general approval which the main provisions of the Bill have met with. When I introduced the Bill I indicated that if the Select Committee and the public thought that further time should be given to consider the permanent provisions of the Bill I had no desire to press this portion of the measure. We have, however, received neither from the Select Committee nor from the press any indication of a desire that any such further delay should be given. Indeed, I think, that I may say, that the terms of our Bill have not only been very fully comprehended but also appreciated. It is for that reason that we have decided to place the whole Bill before the Council to-day.

IMPROVEMENT IN METALIC RESERVES.

No doubt, the gradual improvement in the amount of our metalic reserves has been grasped by the public, and contributed to their attitude on the subject on the 8th last. These reserves stood at over 58 per cent. of the total issue on the original party and at just over 50 per cent. on the new parity of the rupee. This I think justifies our confidence in believing that even during the transitional period we shall be able to maintain a metalic reserve of 50 per cent, or over that amount. Meanwhile the commercial community need be under no apprehension that we have unduly tied our hands in regard to expansion of the note issue. For on our estimate of the amount required on revaluation we should still have a reserve of 5 crores of fiduciary issue, and possibly more. I have, however, one or two observations to make. Apprehension has been raised in certain quarters regarding clause 9 of the Bill, the effect of which is to provide that the obligation to exchange for notes, the half rupee nickel coins which we have recently issued does not rest on a statutory basis. Now, let me make quite clear the present position in regard to these coins. The half rupee nickel coins like the other subsidiary coins namely the four anna silver, the two anna silver and the one anna nickel have by law a legal tender value up to one rupee. But this by no means deprives larger holders of the subsidiary coins from obtaining in exchange therefor at the currency offices, currency of any other kind which they may desire. These exchanges have some years past taken place and there has been no limitation beyond that arising from an occasional shortage of supply, which is immediately remediable of such other forms of currency which the holder may wish to secure, in exchange therefor; and we shall continue as in the past to offer every facility for giving notes for silver out against these subsidiary coins, though the obligation is not one which rests on a statutory basis. It is one which we fully accept and which we shall discharge. It is as such a function of the currency department to provide change for the subsidiary coinage as it is their function to provide metalic coin in exchange for notes or notes in exchange for metalic coin and there is no intention whatever on our part to impose any limitation of any kind on the previously existing practice.

RUPEE SECURITIES.

It may also, I think, be desirable that I should make some statement as to the policy which we shall adopt in regard to the rupee securities which we shall hold in the paper currency reserve and as to how it is intended to provide against depreciation in the value thereof. I need perhaps hardly remind the Council that in the past we held part of our sterling securities in the form of consols. Now these like all other securities bearing a fixed rate of interest have depreciated and have fallen considerably below the original purchase price. Realising that like all prudent people we should write down the value of the securities held by us when for one person or another their market value has fallen below the purchase price. We applied in 1916 and 1917 from revenue the total sum of £850,000 towards writing down our holding of consols and more recently in consultation with the Secretary of State we arranged for the transfer of these holdings from the paper currency reserve to the gold standard reserve, taking in exchange from the latter reserve short term securities in their stead. Now under the future permanent constitution of the paper currency reserve our holding of sterling securities is to be limited to securities which will mature within twelve months from the date of their purchase. Therefore, so far as these are concerned, we carefully protected against depreciation and we need make no provision against this contingency.

But the case is not the same with the rupee securities, for we hold Rupees eight crores of our own securities and under the Bill which I hope will become law we shall be allowed to continue to hold of these securities. Rupees two crores of securities of the three per cent. loan of 1896-97 are retained in our books at the price at the time of issue namely Rs. 97-10. As per cent. and the balance is comprised of 3½ per cent. securities both these securities have depreciated and though I cannot, of course, bind my successors definitely, I may say that when once we have written off the depreciation in our gold and securities, which is caused by the present change in the rating of the sovereign, we would regard it as correct and indeed as almost an obligation to proceed to apply from revenue preferably from the interest accruing on our securities in the paper currency reserve, the sums necessary to bring these securities up to the value at which our 3 and 3 and a half per cent. will stand at that time in the market. As regards the Rupees twelve crores of securities which we shall be allowed to create under the permanent provisions of the act, these, it is our intention to create in short term issues of our own, preferably in the form of treasury bills.

LONG TERM SECURITIES.

I must, of course, remind the Council that it may be some considerable time before this desirable consummation can be reached but lest there should be any misapprehension on the part of the public, as to the lines on which we intend to operate in this direction, I should like to make it quite clear that in my opinion and I have no doubt that this will be shared by my successors, the holding of long term securities is alway apt to create a demand for revaluing them, according to the market price at which they stand and that the correct policy is to hold as much as possible. In short, term maturities for our rupee securities. This brings me to another question regarding which I should like to make the position clearer. On introducing this bill. I explained that it was the intention of ourselves and of the Secretary of State to apply towards extinguishing the rupee securities which during the transitory period we shall need to create the interest on the gold standard reserve when once that reserve had reached £40 million. I ought to have added that we also propose to apply for the same purpose the profits of rupee coinage. I observe that certain criticisms have been made. Indeed, it is the only criticism of substance which I have noticed with reference to the application of the interest on the gold standard reserve to this purpose. It would appear that these critics have overlooked the fact that our position now is different from the position in 1907, for we have now another buffer on which we can throw the effect of any weakening of exchange, namely, the holdings in the paper currency reserve of sterling securities. A third method by which we propose to extinguish the rupee securities which during the transitory period we shall need to create for the purpose of maintaining the paper currency reserve on its present basis, will be the application to this purpose of the interest, or rather to be more correct, the difference between the discounted value and the maturing value of the commercial bills of exchange, which we shall be able to hold, as security for the special seasonal and expansional issues, referred to in clause 19 of the present bill.

One remark.

SPECIAL EXPANSION OF EXCHANGE BILLS.

There was in the Select Committee some suggestion that the maximum amount placed by the Bill on our device for the special expansion against bills of exchange was insufficient. But the measure is an experimental one and we are for the moment unwilling to take larger powers. We propose in the first place to consult the commercial community on the whole question including the exact type of bills against which we shall issue notes in the second. We propose to watch carefully the results of this issue and I think, I can say that if the system proves successful, unlikely to involve our currency note issue in any danger, and capable of being so worked that it does not lead to undue expansion of credits and thereby to maintenance of high prices, we shall have no hesitation in coming before the legislature for enhanced powers.

"A SOUND AND CONSTRUCTIVE PIECE OF LEGISLATION."

I now ask the Council to take the Bill into consideration and I believe, I can do so with every confidence that we have placed before them a sound and constructive piece of legislation, a type of legislation which many countries might well envy us to-day, for the future regulation of our paper currency issues.

NEVER DRUG A CLOGGED LIVER—IT ONLY NEEDS CLEANSING.

A Sluggish, Congested Liver is always made worse by frequent dosings with strong cathartic drugs. This merely irritates the liver and bowels to temporary, violent and convulsive action, only to leave them weaker than ever, like whipping a tired horse. Instead, use something more natural and lasting. Try the pleasant-tasting medicinal drink produced by dissolving Alkia Saltrates (powder form) in plain water. Eminent medical men, after subjecting this treatment to the most thorough tests, have pronounced it to be the equal of any ever perfected for cleansing, stimulating, and regulating the liver. Similar both in composition and effects to the medicinal water of famous hot springs. All chemists keep Alkia Saltrates in stock. Get a few ounces to-day for trial. Its cost is very low. Drink a tumblerful of this medicinal water occasionally and see how easy it is to break the pill habit and rid yourself of biliousness, lassitude, head-aches, skin troubles, or any other disorders due to retention of impurities in the system. You can thus enjoy full bodily and mental efficiency at all times.

Labour and the East.

BY MAHOMED ALI.

played, in the phrase of the "Times'" correspondent, the Mesopotamian game of controlling the water supply in their own interests. For three days the women and children in this brave little camp suffered the tortures of thirst in the parched plains of Kerbela, before Hosain and his followers were killed, and Yazid had at last the satisfaction of founding a dynasty and converting the theocratic republic of Islam into a monarchy. Now, on each New Year's Day, begins the 10 days' mourning for Hosain and his little band of martyrs, and for the thirsty women and children of Kerbela, and every Mussulman throughout the world repeats the curses that have been heaped ever since on Yazid the tyrant.

Mr. Mahomed Ali concludes: That "ancient Mesopotamian game" is being played again, this time by British autocracy, and it requires no great perspicacity to foretell what curses that autocracy will earn and eternally receive.

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Great Britain has had her Tories and her Whigs, her reformers and her radicals; but even the unsophisticated people of Asia and Africa have discovered at last that between reformer and reactionary there was not so much a difference in kind as in degree. writes Mr. Mahomad Ali, in the "Daily Herald." Labour, however, claims to stand on a entirely different footing and professes to give practical effect to totally different principles of government. And in this crisis we have seen that Labour's loyalty to these principles is not merely lip-loyalty. Perhaps for the first time it has realised its own strength, because it has realised its unity of purpose and has not shrunk from paying the price.

But when it has stopped the war with which Russia has been threatened it cannot afford to rest on its oars. More than that, Labour has yet to prove that the application of the principles for which it has fought does not stop at Socialist Russia. British Labour should make it clear that its opposition to the rule of force is not confined to Europe.

Another Acid Test.

Labour recognises the claim of Russia to retain freedom for herself to declare what government she would have. Will Labour deny the same right, for instance, to the people of Mesopotamia? asks Mr. Mahomed Ali. Well it stand by and allow millions of Mesopotamians—whose wishes were to be the "principal consideration" in the selection of their rulers, according to the declarations of the Allied and Associated Powers—to be enslaved. Remember, the whole of Asia and Africa is watching Labour to-day, and if its performance lags behind its early promise it will suffer a moral set back from which it will be difficult to recover.

The Allied Government, he proceeds, declared sanctimoniously that to the territories wrenched from others "as a consequence of the late war . . . which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation." But we find to-day that "the best method of giving practical effect to this principle" is embodied in the case of Mesopotamia in British and Indian troops—chiefly Indian troops—*now equal in numbers to nearly half the strength of the standing army of India, British and Indian troops combined, in the years preceding the Great War.* The population of Mesopotamia is about 3,000,000: the population of India is over 300,000,000.

The "Mespot" "Rebels."

What is the result? From Mosul and Erbil in the north, to Kufa and Samawa in the south, a distance of some 400 miles, and right up to Khanikin in the west on the Persian frontier, there are "outbreaks on a considerable scale"; railways and telegraphs are being cut; supply trains are being derailed; garrisons are being invested or withdrawn; bridges on the railway are being burnt; political officers are being attacked and killed; and the latest tragedy reported from Shahraban shows how far things have gone.

"British forces in Mesopotamia have occupied the Hindia Barrage (south of Bagdad) in strength, and are playing the ancient Mesopotamian game once so effectively employed against Hassan at Kerbela of controlling the water supply in our own interests." Such is the news cabled from Teheran by the "Times" special correspondent in the Middle East.

A Grim Parallel.

This needs a little explanation. Hosain (and not his brother Hasan), the Prophet's grandson, refused to submit to the iniquitous rule of Yazid, and with a force composed of no more than 72 defied the might of that tyrant on the ever-memorable field of Kerbela. Not content to kill this small band of heroes in open fight, the hordes of Yazid effectively

TRIAL OF PRIVATE CHILCOTT.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MURREE, Sept. 17.

The general Court-Martial for the trial of Private Chilcott re-assembled to-day.

Lt. Hewett in the course of his evidence described the disturbances which took place both at Islamia College and at Kachagarhi station. Cross-examined by Mr. Mackay, counsel for defence, witness described the assembly at Islamia College as a riotous mob. When the accused took a rifle he could easily have fired at Habibullah as the rifle was loaded, or bayonetted him through the chest instead of the thigh. Witness heard no sound of reloading between the shots.

Private Dickson who had proceeded to Peshawar on leave with the accused then gave evidence. He corroborated Lieut. Hewitt's statement regarding the disturbance at Islamia College and identified constable Mohib Gul as the person whom the accused tried to arrest for travelling without a ticket, He gave however a different version of the affray at Katchagarhi, avering that not Habibullah but another Pathan attacked Lieut. Hewett with a spade. Witness stated he was binding this latter Pathan with rifle slings when he heard a caution from the accused to stand clear. A shot was fired but the witness did not see by whom. He saw Habibullah who was standing level with a brakevan stagger but continue to throw stones at the group of sepoys whence the shot had been heard. Three or four more shots followed and Habibullah fell. Witness then saw the accused with a rifle rush forward and bayonet Hab-i bullah in the thigh. The latter seized the bayonet and witness went to the accused's assistance. Together they with difficulty withdrew the bayonet from Habibullah's grasp. As both fell back, a last shot was fired from behind them and Habibullah lay still. Sergeant Darouse next gave evidence. He was still under examination when the Court rose.

BOLSHEVIST ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

It is reported that at the Bolshevist Orient Congress to be held next week at Baku the principal business to be discussed is "the best means of freeing India from British tyranny" Delegates will be present from Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Poona, also Persia, and Afghanistan. The leaders of the Congress include Lenin's Confidential friends Zinovieff, also Bucharin and Bela Kun.—(Statesman special cable.)

BURMA NEWS.

ADMINISTRATION OF SHAN STATES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 18.

The Local Government notify the intention to acquire 190 acres of land on the left bank of Hlaing river about ten miles, north-west of Rangoon as the site for an aerodrome. This area is close to the rumoured site of the new cantonment.

A Burma Divisional order states that no application for service of soldiers, armed or unarmed, for the purpose of keeping order or looking after the ground or acting as gate-keepers at public functions or entertainments is to be complied with unless made by the local civil authorities. No weapons are to be disposed of by units to private persons without previous consent of the local Government, in whose province the buyers are located. An amendment of the Arms Act rules to the effect is under consideration.

U. Ma Oung, Assistant Government Advocate, is appointed to officiate as Government Advocate.

Six Extra Deputy Conservators of Forests are promoted to the Imperial Service.

The resolution on the administration of the Shan States points out the difficulty which some of the more backward Chiefs found in accommodating themselves to the standard of British administration. Many chiefs show a desire to administer th states on more enlightened lines. When the proposals for the federation of the Shan States submitted to the Government of India in June last become an accomplished fact, the Association of all Chiefs will, it is hoped, lead to the raising of the tone of administration throughout all states. The crying need of the States is improved connections to enable cultivators to sell their produce. The absence of such communication and the lack of good markets lead to the easily accessible opinion that open cultivation must be severely limited to the amount actually required for domestic consumption in States themselves. But, this policy will be applied gradually so as to avoid too sudden a disturbance of th economic conditions.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Poona Seva Sadan Friday morning.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd gave an "At Home" at Government House Friday afternoon in connection with the Body Guard Sports.

H. H. the Raja Saheb of Wankaner, Kumar Shri Natvarsinghji, the Venerable Archreacon C. F. W. Hatchell, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. J. W. B. Merewether, Lt.-Colonel Ashton Street, Mr. G. C. Plinston, and Captain and Mrs. H. W. Wilberforce Bell have arrived at Government House, Ganeshkind.

HINDU-MOSLEM FIGHTING AT AGRA.

CITY PATROLLED BY POLICE.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Sept. 18.

Party feeling is running very high. The city is largely patrolled by the police to prevent street fighting and shops are closed. Several leading Hindu and Mahomedan residents have been enrolled as special constables. Hakim Ajmal Khan and Lala Shankar Lal of Delhi have arrrived here to study the situation.

CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS.

SITTING AGAIN POSTPONED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 18.

The Ceylon National Congress has once again be postponed. It is understood it will now meet about the middle of October under the Presidency of Mr. James Peiris.

A conference of rubber and tea produces was held yesterday to consider the slump in tea and rubber markets. Official communication of the proceedings has not yet been issued, but I understand the majority of owners of rubber estates were willing to restrict 1921 crop by twenty per cent in case of tea. It was held restriction of output would help reviving the marke but it was decided to restrict output, if India was like-

PUNJAB VICTIMS.

EXTENSION OF PARDON TO SOME.

TO ALLOW PARTICIPATION IN ELECTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

A communique states:—

In the case of persons who were convicted of offences connected with the disorders of last year but were not found guilty of personal participation in serious deeds of violence and have since been released in persuance of the amnesty the Government of India have always contemplated action that would remove the disabilities imposed under the rules regarding election to the new Councils. His Excellency the Governor-General has now been pleased to issue orders of pardon which will have the effect of removing such disqualifications in the case of the following 27 persons who were convicted in connection with the Punjab disturbances:—Moti Ram, Lehna Singh, Kalinath Roy, Radha Kishan, Amar Nath, Mangal Sen, Labh Singh, Matti Ullah, Sarab Dial, Jagan Nath, Dr. Saif Uddin Kitchlew, Dr. Safya Pal, Kotu Mal, Narainda Anubhawan, Nand, Sanyasi Dinanath, Gurubaksh Rai, Gulam Mohamed Abdul Aziz, Lala Harkissen Lal, Ram Bhuj Dutt Chowdhury, Lala Duni Chand, Alla Din, Mota Singh, Govardhandas, Brij Gopinath and Durga Das.

NON-CO-OPERATION. IN PRACTICE.

A correspondent from Cawnpore writes to the "Independent":—

Dr. Morari Lal has resigned the title of Rai Sahib and has returned the badge and Sanad to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government. He has also requested the District Magistrate to remove his name from the list of *darbaris*.

A correspondent from Jhansi writes to the "Independent":—

In view of the verdict of the Indian National Congress Mr. Bhagwat Narayan Bhargava has withdrawn his candidature for the membership of the Local Legislative Council.

RESIGNATION OF A J. P.

The following letter has been sent to the Private Secretary of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay by Mr. Haji Siddick Haji Mohd Khatri.

"Sir,

"I the undersigned beg to resign my seat as Justice of Peace, Bombay, by way of protest against the Turkish Peace terms and Punjab atrocities; and as a stage in Non-Co-operation, decided upon by the Non-Copera tion Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee of India.

"I further beg to state that as the matter concerns the public I am communicating it to the Press."

"THE HINDU."

The Hindu writes:—

In our view it is for each man to decide how far he can consistently practise the programme; his loyalty to the Congress will ensure that he will go as far as he can. It is not for us therefore to advocate this or that step of the programme as being easier or more desirable. Some criticism has been roused by the resignation of certain people holding our view from honorary offices in the Provincial Congress Committee. Those who have resigned have not expressed a desire and will not cease to be members of the Provincial Congress Committee but have dissociated themselves from the Executive Committee which is a body, set up for the purpose of carrying into action the decisions of the Congress. On it will devolve the task of putting through the programme accepted by the Congress. There is no place in it for those who have not entire faith in the efficacy of that programme. They can only give place to others whose enthusiasm is unmarred by any suggestion of doubt. Remembering always that there is a difference only in the details of methods and none in the aim, they will watch, with sympathy and let us fervently hope a steadily diminishing scepticism, the working out of a programme which has captured the imagination of the National Assembly.

MAHAGAON DIST. CONFERENCE.

AGAINST BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 18.

The 4th Mahagaon Parganna district Conference held at Loni on Friday last under the presidency of Mr. Jatkar, pleader, Yeotmal, passed a resolution supporting the principle of Non-Cooperation adopted by the Special Congress, but disapproving in clear terms of the detailed programme of Non-Co-operation especially with regard to the boycott of the reformed councils. The resolution declares the boycott of councils is an impracticable step and detrimental to the interests of India and earnestly calls upon people in the district to muster strong at the regular session of the Congress at Nagpur and get the resolution modified and urges candidates to stand and contest every seat in the coming councils.

HON. MR. MUDDIMAN.

FIRST PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

His Excellency the Governor-General has decided to appoint the Hon. Mr. Alexander Phillips Muddiman C.S.I., C.I.E., who will be nominated as Member of the Council of State, to be the first President of that body.

CEYLON NOTES

"WORSHIP OF PLANTERS."

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 8.

The planter is, verily, the pet of the Burcaucracy. His wants are never ignored and his wishes are often consulted and carried out. Nobody will object to this attention to the planters, provided the same vigilance was shown to the interests of other classes of people. But such is not the case. It is only the planter who matters the most to the present administrators. Others do not seem to be of much account to them. Planters are consulted on the Island's problems, but not the people. Recently the planters were sent copies of the proposed Food Production Ordinance, while the rest of the country was "kept entirely into dark." This is because, as the "Morning Leader" tells us, the Island "is governed according to the dictates of the planters, the Government not only obeying those dictates, but sometimes going in humble guise to the planters' doors to find out what he has to say about its intention."

"Vicious and Bad":

"Our system of Government", asserts the "Morning Leader", "is so vicious and bad, and it works so much mischief that it has to be improved—and improved materially—at once. It is a Government by Europeans for the planters, paid for by the people who are alone taxed while the foreigners benefit. We have lived under that sort of mischievous Government for over a hundred years and we know what it has done for people. Europeans have made fortunes out of Ceylon while the people have remained as poor as they were a hundred years ago. Europeans have had roads and bridges and railways and harbours built for their benefit while the people have been left without education, without any development of their natural capacity and without the opportunity to rise as high as their natural gifts and talent qualify them to rise."

Week's Agitation.

Quite a howl has been raised against the Food Production Ordinance which was revealed to the public, last Wednesday. While its objects, viz., increasing food production of the Island, is universally eulogised, its ways and means have been vehemently condemned. Series of articles have appeared in print damning the measure. Protests have been pretty powerful, and his Excellency has already assured the people that the Ordinance will not be rushed through in its present shape.

"Terror to Peasantry."

One of the intentions of the Ordinance is to tax the "peasant proprietor who does not cultivate his land." He must produce or pay the penalty. If he fails to remit the tax he will be kicked out of his property. "His lands will be sold, and he will be driven out of home and reduced to vagrant." As there are many who have no means to cultivate or do not think the cultivation will pay their labour, it is contended, compulsion will work cruelly on them. Hence the outcry.

Taxing the Tenant.

The landlord is at large here. There is no check whatsoever on his squeezing instinct. Whenever he is called upon to pay higher taxes, he not only shifts on the burden to his tenant, but avails himself of the opportunity to boost his own income. I am informed by one who is in the know that last time when the Municipality sent up assessment rate by 2 per cent., the landlord not only shifted the burden, but actually exacted a 13 per cent. increase in rents from the tenant. The Municipality has again, last week, enhanced the rate by further two per cent., so the hard up tenant will be called upon to share increased burdens again. The people have hardly enough to meet their present demands, and to hurl fresh burdens on them is simply excruciating. The Municipal Council where, of course, the capitalist and landlord predominate the tenants' interests have gone out of calculation. But, it is believed, the Government will not accord its assent to the increase in assessment rates, without providing for the safety of the over-saddled tenant!

Futility of Silence.

But the tenants also should not remain silent sufferers. They must organize and agitate. They must have a union to look after their interests. Without agitation there is absolutely no "go"!

Ceylon Congress.

The Ceylon National Congress will, under the present arrangements, finally meet on the 24th instant at Colombo, and, it is believed, Sir P. Arunachelum will be President. It is understood the Congress will be called upon to discuss the feasibility of adopting Non-Cooperation to fight the Reform Scheme.

Items.

The "Daily News" learns that the Industries Commission is considering ways and means of manufacturing alcohol as fuel power. The Government has taken the matter into consideration and has referred it to the scientific authorities in Ceylon for report.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, [illegible] novelist and author of "Sherlock Holmes" arrived here, to-day, on his way to Australia. He is accompanied by Lady Conan Doyle.

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(True Copy.

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I Remain,
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CRIME IN BOMBAY.

SERIOUS INCREASE.

REPORT OF CITY POLICE FOR 1919

The Government of Bombay have issued the following resolution reviewing the working of the Police in the City of Bombay for the year 1919:—

The accompanying table shows the principal statistics of crime in the city of Bombay for the last five years. Each year gives a higher total than the one preceding. A notable feature of the increase in 1919 is a rise of 18 per cent. in offences under the Indian Penal Code, chiefly, cheating, theft and house breaking. For this increase several reasons are adduced including the rise in prices of necessaries of life, the growing population, the influx of paupers from distant Provinces, and the general insecurity resulting from protracted industrial and political unrest. The principal cause however is probably that given by the Commissioner of Police that, while supervision over the professional criminals in other parts of India grows stricter yearly, the conditions of life in a large City like Bombay make it easier for him to succeed in his designs. The city attracts a multitude of criminals of the professional and hereditary type and active campaign of deportation against foreign criminals has tended to check their predatory operations, but the most effective line of attac is likely to be found in the application to Bombay City of the Criminal Tribes Act. A conference held at Delhi in December 1919 to consider the question of the amendment of that Act, has recommended that it should be made applicable to Presidency towns. The matter is now being dealt with by the Government of India.

Rapid progress in carrying out the urgently needed Police building schemes was initiated during the year, and in spite of many disabilities a large programme of work was put through. The Governor in Council endorses his appreciation expressed by the Commissioner of Police of the services rendered by Major Johnston, R. E., Executive Engineer Presidency, to whose personal efforts the mark ed improvement in the position of the building programme is largely due.

The Governor in Council has noticed with interest the success which has attended the Recruits Training School, although it has been in existence for only 18 months. Also the Mounted Police Co-operate Credit Society has been of marked success. It has been in existence now for four years, and its share capital and profits have increased, while its liabilities have steadily diminished.

As regards Mr. Griffith's remarks concerning the small emoluments and other disabilities under which the European cadre of the Bombay City Police were found to be labouring, it may be noted that the pay of this important section of the force has since been revised and their prospects in the service substantially improved.

STREET ACCIDENTS.

Special interest attaches to that part of the Report dealing with motor vehicles and street accidents. In 1918, 383 motor cars were registered in Bombay, whereas in 1919, 1880 motor cars were so registered. There were 887 accidents in which motor vehicles were concerned, of which 46 proved fatal, while the corresponding figures for 1918 were 585 and 39. In spite of the energetic action taken by the police with the object of the prevention or reckless driving of motor vehicles, the number of chauffeurs who drive with gross negligence does not diminish. The Governor in Council agrees with Mr. Griffith that the only remedy is to carry on a steady prosecution of drivers who offend against the rules of the road. The question of the establishment of a special Bench of Magistrate to try in a summary way persons accused of offending against the Motor Vehicles Rules is at present under the consideration of the Commissioner of Police. The Governor in Council agree that the large number of street accidents is no doubt due partly to the state of the roads in the city and partly to the fact that the average pedestrain in Bombay has a marked predilection for walking on the road even when pavements are provided. At the same time he desires that no effort should be spared to minimise the accidents, and he trusts that the Commissioner of Police will continue to devote especial attention to this aspect of his duties.

The Criminal Investigation Department have been engaged upon many interesting and important cases summarized in the Report. Labour troubles, the agitation against the Row latt Act, the Satyagraha and Khilafat movements, and similar disturbing factors have resulted in much extra work being thrown upon the Department. In addition, particular attention had to be devoted to passports, foreigners, and to circumstances attendant on the Afghan war, and Government note with pleasure that this burden has been well sustained. They desire to acknowledge the excellent work of the Mounted and Armed Police during the mill strikes and the disturbances of April 1919, and to record their appreciation of the tact, cheerfulness and resource which the Bombay City Police Force display on all occasions of stress and difficulty. Mr. Griffith's commendations of individual officers in this connection are noted.

Mr. Griffith was in charge of the office of Commissioner for about 11 months, and the the Governor in Council desires to express his appreciation of the success that attended the administration of his important office during that period.

	Cognisable.	Non-cognisable	Total.
1915 ...	50,390	13,616	64,006
1918 ...	57,994	14,541	72 535
1919 ...	86 816	15,178	75,994

CREATOR OF SHELOCK HOLMES.

A CHAT WITH SIR A. CONAN DOYLE

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 9.

Sir Arthur Conam Doyle, the famous author of "Sherlock Holmes", landed here day before yesterday, on his way to Australia where he is to deliver a series of lectures on spiritualism. Besides creating novels which have brought him fame he has also "done other branches of literature. He has compiled a sort of history of the "Boer War" and also produced on the recent European conflagration, which still hold humanity in its awful grip. From War works, Sir Arthur has turned to spiritualism. He holds the belief that the 'dead do live in another form and that it is possible for these in this life to communicate with their near and dear ones who have crossed over to the other side'. It is spiritualism again, that takes him to-day to Australia.

Sir Conan Doyle is accompanied on his voyage, by Lady Doyle, their son and three daughters. He left Colombo yesterday to resume his voyage by the same boat.

A representative of "The Ceylon Daily News" had the opportunity of a brief conversation with Sir Arthur on board the "Naldera". He is now over sixty years of age, but he disguises his years well behind a sturdy frame.

"At what age did you commence your literary career?" he was asked.

"I began it in 1878, when I was about eighteen years of age. I continued to write from that time", he said.

NO MODELS.

"Before you took to novel writing, did you study any models? asked the interviewer.

"I do not think so," replied the author, "I have read a great deal but I do not think I have read any particular model."

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

"Do you owe anything to Edgar Allen Poe?" asked the pressman.

"Oh! yes!", replied Sir Conan Dayle. "I owe a great deal to him. I think he is the first detective story writer that ever was. He impressed me very much when I was young. Of course, Sherlock Holmes, my detective, is drawn from life, from Dr. Bell of Ellsburgh whom I knew. He had many of the same characteristics. He died about four or five years ago."

"And Dr. Watson?" was the next question.

"He is just the ordinary man, just the average man," was the reply.

MODERN NOVELISTS.

"Who, in your opinion, is the greatest modern fiction-writer"?

"I do not know whether anyone is the greatest fiction writer to-day. But I think we have a good many writers.

"Thomas Hardie"? suggested the interviewer.

"Oh! Yes!", said the famous author. "He is a very great writer. Nobody has drawn English life so clearly as he has."

"Wolla"?

"He has great imagination. He is a forecer and prophet rather than a novvelist.

You may continue the list indefinitely. remarked Sir Conan with a certain degree of impatience. The steamer was to start at 2 p.m. and it was then some minutes after 2 o'clock.

"What do you think of Rabindranath Tagore"? was the last question on the great Literary characters of to-day.

"He is a great poet, a beautiful poet, replied Sir Arthur.

NO MORE DETECTIVE STORIES.

"Will you give us another Sherlock Holmes series"? ventured the interviewer.

The answer was decided. "I do not mean to write any more fiction," declared Sir Conan Doyle. "I am now devoting my whole life to spiritualistic work, lecturing and writing on this subject."

"SPIRITUALISM WILL CONQUER THE WORLD."

"What lead you to spiritualism"? asked the pressman.

"I have been studying it for 34 years" be replied.

"For seventy years people laughed at it", he continued after a brief pause. "But now they are gradually coming to it. I have come in contact with people who have had experiences and I have had experiences myself and found its truth. I think it is very important that people should know where the dead are going to and that they can talk to them and hear them just as they do in life. We think it is important that we should tell the world our experience and that is why we are going to Australia. We are going to tell the mothers in Australia who have lost their sons in the late war, that they need not despair," Continuing, Sir Conan Doyle said that he had lectured in England over a hundred times to about 150,000 people.

LIKE A TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

The interviewer referred to Mrs. Asquith's memoirs.

"Have you read Mrs. Asquith's memoirs?"

"Yes, quite interesting, quite frank" (with a smile.)

"Then you will perhaps remember that, in one place, Mrs. Asquith speaks of the death of her sister Laura, and how they agreed that the one who died before the other would communicate with the one left behind, and how that Mrs. Asquith had never had a message from her dead sister."

"I do not think she could have, unless she went through a medium" replied Sir Conan for it unless you go through the telegraph office. No, all can communicate with the dead unless one goes through a medium."

Speaking on this point Sir Conan Doyle said that he had a medium in London. He sent 72 people to that medium and 60 of them were able to communicate with their dead.

Asked as to whether he would lecture in Ceylon, Sir Conan Doyle replied that he could do so if people here could make arrangements. He would be returning from Australia in four months.

"Can you give us, in a sentence, your message on spiritualism"? asked he interviewer.

Sir Conan Doyle replied confidently, "Spiritualism has come to conquer the world. In another 30 years the whole world will believe in it."

PURI FAMINE.

SECOND APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Officers of the People's Famine Relief Committee in the course of an appeal for funds writes:—

We believe the Puri famine has sufficiently been made known to the public who have favoured us with their contributions to carry on the relief operations for the last four months. The total amount received upto the end of August is Rs. 1,27,504 of which Rs. 1,02,779 have been spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,725. Gratuitous doles were given to 14,000 persons from 11 centres upto the middle of August. Relief has to be continued till the next harvest, i.e., up to the 15th November. It may be mentioned here that the recent floods of the Mahanadi have considerably aggravated the situation, and areas, which were not considered hitherto in need of relief, have been reduced to a condition urgently calling for help. But we have to announce with regret that for want of funds, we were obliged to close three of our centres that gave relief to 5,000 persons. The two months, September and October, are really the trying period and unless people in the distressed areas are helped during this period, full value of the relief hitherto given may, we are afraid, be not realised. To keep all our centres at the 11 places in full working order, amount of Rs. 75,000 will be needed. Deducting the balance of Rs. 24,725 now in hand, we require Rs. 50,275 to bring to a close the work, which our generous and sympathetic countrymen have so long enabled us to continue. In this connection, we may be permitted to note the sympathy and support our committee received from Mahatma Gandhi and the help secured through his influence cannot be too gratefully acknowledged. We still expect some more help from that quarter and the letters of sympathy from many of our charitable countrymen give us a fair hope of further contribution from all parts of India, we make this fresh appeal with out narrating the pathetic story of the famished people we have so often repeated and which has appeared recently in the final report of the Non-official Famine Enquiry Committee. We sincerely trust that the work, we have undertaken, will not be left half done.

KARACHI FOREIGN TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 18.

The foreign trade of Karachi in August was more than double the trade of August last year. Imports increased over 2 crores and exports nearly by 16 lakhs the total of imports being 3 crores and 36 lakhs more than exports. The chief increases in imports was in cotton manufactures by Rs. 1,18,87,563. Sugar decrease of nearly Rs. 11 lakhs. In exports raw skins declined by Rs. 16 lakhs and raw hides by nearly Rs. 13 lakhs.

Shah Hussain Saheb delivered a lecture explaining the present situation and the duty of the Mussalmans He said that all kinds of sacrifices were mostly needed at this moment and that the Mussalmans must rise to the occasion and protect their religion. He strongly appealed for the

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18.

S S City of Naples, Lloyd, Hull.
S S Eastern Knight, Bierd, Calcutta.
S S Bahrein, Constantine, Massova.
S S Sesostris, Fairbairn, Calcutta.
S S Linga Cutbush, Karachi.
S S Vasna, Hutchings, Buseh.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 15.

S S Esperia, Bartram, Australia.
S S Lanka, Curram, Alleppy.
S S Jeddah, Ward, Jeddah.
S S Dara, Lewis, Jeddah.
S S Eaton Hall, Ward, Hull.

The following vessel obtained its portclearance on Saturday:—

S S Eastern Knight, Bierd, New York.

S S City of Naples:—The City Line steamer City of Naples, 3,714 tons, Captain D S Lloyd, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Eastern Knight:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Eastern Knight, 4,156 tons, Captain H Bierd, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Bahrein:—The T M Company's steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain A Constantine arrived in harbour on Saturday from Massona, with a cargo of specie.

S S Sesostris:—The steamer Sesostris, 4,4 tons, Captain T Fairbairn, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 968 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 3,020 tons, Captain F W Hitchings, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Buseh, with troops.

S S Esperia:—The steamer Esperia, 2,3 tons, Captain T D Bartram, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Australia, with ballast.

S S Jeddah:—The T M Company's steamer Jeddah, 2,923 tons, Captain P H Ward, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour, for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 8 passengers.

S S Dara:—The T M Company's steamer Dara, 3,082 tons, Captain E R Lewis, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo.

S S Eaton Hall:—The steamer Eaton Hall 2,379 tons, Captain R Ward, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

S S Eastern Knight:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Eastern Knight tons, Captain H Bierd, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

Sept. 18.

S S Delta for London—44 bales jackal skins 641 bales lamb skins Cox's Shipping Agency, 300 bales hemp D M Doongaji and Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—37 cwt cotton—C Chandulal and Co., 500 bales Cotton 3,500 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros., 19 bales wool raw E D Sassoon and Co., 2,000 cwt crushed bones Hollingshurst and Co., 65 bales wool raw E Nowrojii and Co., 394 cwt myrabollams S G Karmarkar.

S S Elysia for Marseilles—178 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Barcelona—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 300 bales cotton Vurdhuman Bros.

S S Anglier for Ghent—330 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd.

S S Anglier for Hamburg—330 bales cotton fly K H Kayani and Co.

S S Australia for Genoa—3 000 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha, 3 bales woollen carpets Cox's Shipping Agency, 5,000 cwt rapeseed 3,000 cwt linseed 2,000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros., 500 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

S S Australia for Ghent—275 bales cotton K H Kavani and Co., 440 bales cotton The Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Australia for Hamburg—2,072 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 220 bales cotton raw K M Na'hoo, 825 bales cotton raw Toyo Menka Kaisha, 142 bales hemp Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 195 bales cotton Patel Bros.

S S Australia for Antwerp—4,000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros., 50 bales hemp C Peroj and Co., 1,598 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 55 bales cotton raw K H Kavani and Co., 5,000 cwt rapeseed 143 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Hindoo for Dunkirk—100 bales cotton Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Easternight for Barcelona—400 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd. 107 bales cotton raw Chamanlal Sarabhai Javeri.

S S Eastern Night for New York—84 cwt canesums E Nemji and Co.

IMPORT.

Sept. 20.

S S Yorkshire from Hamburg, Agents:—B

HIGH COURT.

BRUTAL ATTACK BY A SERVANT.

SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION.

Emperor,
vs.
Rama Somar.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice Pratt and a common jury.)

The accused aged 22 lately a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. Narmadasankar Parvatshakar Vakil, Solicitor of the Bombay High Court was charged with the offence of attempt to commit rape on his master's wife Nandgavribai and also with offence of causing grievous hurt to her.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for the Crown.

Briefly the facts for the prosecution were that the accused had been employed as a domestic servant ten or twelve months ago by Mr. Narmadasankar who lived in a flat on New Queen's Road opposite the French motor Car Co., on the 25th July Mr. Narmadasankar left his place at 10-30 to go to Court leaving his wife Nandgavribai, his boy aged 8 and the accused. His daughter had already gone to school. The young boy went to play in the adjoining flat of Mr. Maugaldas Parvasa Solicitor of the High Court. At about 12 o'clock, the accused asked Nandgavribai to give him a piece of bar soap to wash the floor. Nandgavribai went to the store-room to fetch it when the accused followed her to the store room and while she was getting out caught her by the neck and fell her down. After this the accused made indecent overtures to her and as Nandgavribai resisted he took out a pen-knife and struck her on the throat causing a severe wound right across the throat from the bottom of the right ear to the bottom of the left. Meanwhile Mrs. Maltibai Pakvasa in whose flat the boy was playing wanted to go out and so she and the boy came to Nandgavri's flat and pressed the electric button. But as no one opened the door. Mrs. Maltibai called the servant of a neighbour on the second floor and asked him to shout for Nandagavribai. Nandgavribai heard these shouts but could not get up. The servant therefore came to the front verandah and entered the flat and opened the door. When Mrs. Maltibai entered she saw the dangerous situation in which Nandagavribai was placed and she caught the accused and shouted for help. Some people from the street came up and the accused was arrested. Nandgavribai was attended by a Doctor and had to remain in bed for 22 days till the wounds healed up.

Both Nandgabribai and Maltibai gave evidence for the prosecution.

Doctor Chandulal who attended on her also gave evidence and said that it was Nandgavri's vitality that saved her life.

His Lordship in the course of his summing up said that this was gross case of a brutal and dastartedly attack on a helpless woman. Women who were left alone like this must be protected.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty" against the accused on both the charges and his Lordship said that he would pass a deterrant sentence and sentenced the accused to transportation for life on the first charge and to ten years transportation on the second charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

D Sassoon and Co—18 cases glass bangles, 229 cases glassware, 267 cases cotton goods, 80 cases hollow glassware, 70 cases dry aniline colour, 10 cases aniline colour, 5 cases varnish, 7 bales casing paper, 146 bales printing pa... 25 bales packing paper, 140 bales paper, 7 cases chloroform, 115 cases sharklers, 38 cases cotton velvets, 8 bales cotton blankets, 27 cases velvet goods, 79 cases beer, 60 ca... bottles of beer, 50 white cases brandy, 132 cases ra...ins, 6 cases dry colours, 130 cases cotton embroideries, 2,789 bundles steel hoops, 847 cases 50 boxes cheese, 56 cases chocolate, 901 cases window glass, 24 cases woollen goods, 35 cases medicines, 15,478 bundles steel bars, S S Lightning from Basra and Karachi Agents:—B I S N Co—50 no. empty cylinders, 30 no. gas empty cylinders, 30 casks cresol 59 bags ...pricots, 211 bags bulk raisins 39 bags raisins, 15 cases provisions, 5 cases 3 bundles T soap, 440 bags rapeseeds, 20 bale...sadores, 50 cases Vitamins, 5 cas... bags, ... cases halines, 100 bags ...ondnut

S S Purnea from Busra, Agents:—B I S N Co Ltd—9,197 bags dry dates, 5 bundles carpets, 35 bundles skins, 101 bags tobacco, 98 bags almonds, 19 no. gas cylinders, 2 cases 5 bundles 2 jottas attari, 25 tin ... 201 cases 77 jottas assofoetida 1,548 bundles 454 bags 1,993 boxes wet dates, 1,126 bags sardines, 90 bags figs, 140 cases raisins.

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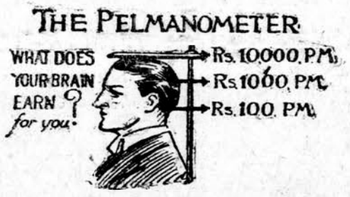

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ACQUISITION OF PROPERTIES.

HARDSHIPS OF OWNERS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please allow me to bring to the notice of the general public the hardships brought on the people, residing at Bhoiwadi, Sewree and Wadala, by the acquisition of their properties by the Bombay Improvement Trust.

Almost all the property holders in the above villages are direct descendants of the original settlers, who settled here hundreds of years ago even before the time of the Portuguese Government. And it is a matter of great regret that when the villagers are firmly settled on their lands they are to be deprived of their ancestral properties and that too by paying them a considerably low compensation. The acquisition of such a big area of land at a time when the housing accommodation is inadequate to meet the existing demand, is in every way ruinous to these people. Again, the very fact that almost all these lands are joint family properties, adds to their miseries, for after the acquisition of their properties these people will not be in a position to purchase the land from the trust or elsewhere and build houses thereon, on account of the poor compensation they receive from the Trust and the tremendous rise in prices of material and labour.

Imagine what hardships and inconveniences these people will have to put with and how hard it will go to those who could not pay even Municipal and Collectors' Bill regularly to pay high rent.

The Trust is giving Re. 1/8/0 to Rs. 1/12/0 per square yard in some parts of the villages, though the prices of land have gone four times the pre-war rates, and even then out of the total compensation so paid, the Government claims 35 to 40 per cent. as tenure of the land called Thoka. Now after deducting the above claim, the net compensation the owner gets comes to Re. 1 to Re. 1/2/0 per square yard. You will thus see that it is next to an impossibility to purchase lands in the suburbs—Bombay apart, by those who have generously been given the compensation namely Re. 1 to Rs. 1/2/0 a square yard, if they think of utilising the said compensation for purchasing new lands. Should not the Trust revise their present low scale and give relief to the present oppressed land owners?—Yours, etc.,

"SUFFERERS."

"AN INDORE SCANDAL"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since I wrote my last letter to you on the 1st instant I had been away on a private business and thus could not get K. R. D.'s reply published in your issue of the 9th till now. I hope he will excuse me for the delay in answering him.

He has brought three charges against me viz:

1. That I am led away by "ribald effusions" current in Indore.
2. That I have not been straightforward because I have rushed into the press at Bombay instead of seeking police help at Indore.
3. That I am not a "local" man, I will answer these one by one.

1. Regarding this, I have merely to refer K.R.D. to the leaderette in the local paper "Malhari Marland Vijaya" in its issue of the 9th instant. For the benefit of the readers of the "Chronicle" I take the liberty of translating a few of the remarks therein:

"After referring to my previous letter in "The Chronicle", he observes: "We learn that an enquiry is being started in this respect at Indore. We request the general public to go deeper in the matter and help the enquiry. We also have received several letters in this matter etc. etc." and finally he suggests the appointment of a commission of enquiry. My allegations, therefore, are not a subterfuge from some "ribald effusions" but declarations of a painful truth and cries for justice.

2. I have already mentioned in my letter how the Indore police is made impotent in this matter. Not being a victim to these indignities myself, I cannot take a more direct line of action. Thus publicity—and publicity especially outside the State—was the only effective way left and I am sure, by now, K. R. D. is sufficiently convinced that I was right.

3. I am strictly a "local" man of Indore according to the definition of the word "local" in the Indore Legislature.

Finally K. R. D. has tried to snub me down and advised me "to be better out of the State since I have lost confidence in the State administration." May I remind him that in these days of democratic ideals, truths will not be suffered to be so easily choked down high handedly? I believe in a more potent non-cooperation than this suicidal way of leaving the State, and I sincerely hope that the State subjects will never have the occasion to resort to it.

In the end, Mr. Editor, I have to thank you for allowing me to serve my State through your paper in making this matter public.—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED INDORIAN.

Bombay.

P. S.—Sir, as I was sending the above, to you for publication, I got my "Chronicle" and found therein two letters in this matter. "N" has corroborated me and "T" who has opposed me will find himself answered in the above. His last remark viz. that I am "some creature of Mr. Dube" a former Diwan of Indore is most ill-advised, since I wish he had better not brought in personalities for the present. No, on the contrary, I was never an admirer of the former Diwan, while I am positively one such in the case of the present Diwan.

LATE MR. TILAK

The following telegram dated 14th September, 1920 has been received by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay:—

On behalf of all Indians residing in Madagascar please convey their deepest sorrow for the irreparable loss of Mahatma Tilak to his family particularly and motherland generally stop have commemorated thirteenth September in his honour day of general prayers and hartal.

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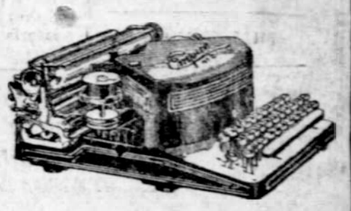

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,, Tartaric	Epsom Salt	,, ,, 76/7 %
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,, Liq—	Glauber Salt	,, Stanate
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TEXT OF AMENDED BILL.

Recently we published the text of the Select Committee's report on the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 and the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. The amended bill is published below:—

BILL NO. VII OF 1920.

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

Whereas there is an extreme shortage of housing accommodation for the working classes in the town and island of Bombay, and whereas it is expedient that Government should as a primary object construct fifty thousand tenements for such classes in the town and island of Bombay and should further as a secondary object carry out certain schemes of improvement and development in the vicinity thereof, namely, in the Bombay Suburban Revenue Division, and whereas it is intended by Government to raise a loan or loans for the above purposes and whereas it is expedient that the municipal corporation of the City of Bombay should carry out divers large and important works and whereas it is accordingly expedient further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and it is also expedient further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898, in manner hereinafter appearing; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

This Act may be called the City of Bombay Municipal and Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1920.

After section 195 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

(1) In addition to the town duties referred to in section 192 and notwithstanding the provisions of section 128 a town duty shall be levied on raw cotton imported into the city, by sea or land, from any part of India, at the rate of one rupee for every bale weighing approximately 3½ cwts.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 194A and 195 no such raw cotton intended for immediate exportation shall be exempted from the levy of such duty nor shall such duty be refunded on its export.

195B. (1) On the tenth day of each month the Commissioner shall pay to Government or to an officer designated by Government for this purpose 4-7ths of the gross revenue derived from such duty during the preceding calendar month after deducting the cost of collection of such proportion of such revenue.

(2) Of the moneys received under sub-section (1) a sum of four lakhs of rupees shall be allotted yearly to schemes of improvement and development in the Bombay Suburban Revenue Division as constituted on the 1st day of October 1920; the balance shall be devoted to the provision of tenements for the working classes in the City of Bombay, as constituted on the 1st day of October, 1920.

195C. (1) Government shall keep a separate account of the moneys received under sub-section (2) of section 195B for the purpose of providing tenements in the City of Bombay and of the expenditure incurred from or with the aid of such moneys; and shall supply the Corporation with a copy of the account for each year.

(2) The Corporation shall have the right, after giving six months' previous notice in writing, to take over from Government on the 1st day of April, 1936, or on the 1st day of April of any subsequent year the right, title and interest, vesting in Government from the expenditure referred to in sub-section (1), in lands and buildings, on indemnifying Government against its liabilities in respect of such lands and buildings, including liabilities in respect of any outstanding loan or loans utilised for the purpose of providing tenements as aforesaid.

(3) For the purpose of enabling the Corporation to determine whether such right shall be exercised Government shall at all reasonable times after the 1st day of April, 1935 cause inspection of such separate account to be given to the Corporation.

(4) On the giving of such notice as is referred to in sub-section (2), the question as to the amount and form of the indemnity referred to in the said sub-section shall stand referred to the sole arbitration of some person to be nominated by the Chief Justice of Bombay who shall be assisted by two assessors, one to be nominated by Government and one by the Corporation, and his decision shall be final.

(5) Upon the Corporation giving such an indemnity the right, title, and interest of Government in such lands and buildings and in any sinking fund formed for the repayment of any loan or loans utilised for the purpose of providing tenements as aforesaid, shall vest in the Corporation.

(6) In the event of the Corporation taking over the right, title and interest of Government in such lands and buildings the amount payable under section 195B for each year ending the 31st day of March thereafter shall be reduced by such sum as may be shown to have been the loss to Government upon such lands and buildings, for the year ending the 31st day of March immediately preceding such event, such loss to be estimated without reference to the payments referred to in section 195B.

(7) Any dispute as to the loss referred to in sub-section (6) shall be ref[illegible] to the sole arbitration of some person [illegible]ominated by the Chief Justice of Bom[illegible] shall be assisted by two assessors [illegible] nominated by Government and [illegible]orporation, and his decision sha[illegible]

In sub-section (1) [illegible] the City of Bombay Improv[illegible] for the words and figures "not less [illegible]rds and figures "not more than 50 years a[illegible] by the Board and the [illegible]stituted.

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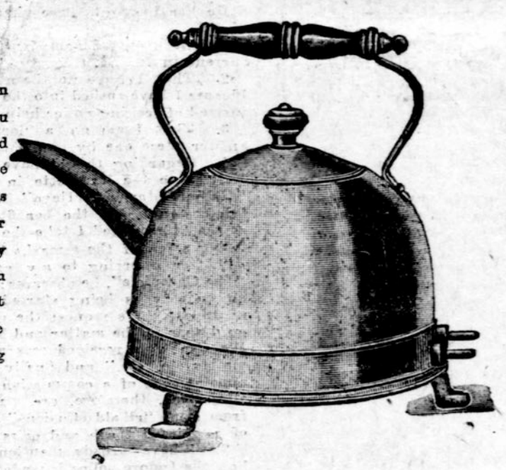

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA.

"What I saw in Russia", by George Lansbury, 4/6 net. The New Era Series.

Many phamphlets have been written about Russia since the Great Revolution of 1917, many tracts, many books; and critics have blown hot and cold over the beatitudes of Bolshevik rule or the terrorism of its tyrrany according to their personal predilection or the colour of their political badge but it is reserved to men like Bertrand Russell and George Lansbury, W. J. Goode and Athur Ransome to speak the truth about the Bolshevik, his country, his conditions and his Government. The picture they present is certainly not that of a gruesome Herod who wields his mighty sword over his countrymen like another Ivan the Terrible. It is rather the picture of a country ruined by war, broken by the blockade and sustained only with the faith of its inhabitants in the utter righteousness of their cause and the absolute disinterestedness of its rulers. The "Morning Post" has thought too long of Russia as the land of baby-killers; the dispossessed capitalists have thought too much of Russia as the land of blood-stained robbers; and the fleeing wrathful, refugees, like Milinkoff, have bleated loud and long about the atrocities committed by the followers of Satan politely nicknamed Lenin, merely because they were unceremoniously ejected from their parasitic positions which afforded them immense opportunities for the exploitation of their fellowmen coupled with dangerous powers which left the destiny of the whole nation in war and peace in the hands of amateur statesmen and dishonest politicians suffering from senile decay or mental atrophy. But Lenin is far from being a Russian facsimile of Old Nick. He struck Mr. George Lansbury as a living expression of the saying of Tom Paine: "The world is my country, to do good is my religion, all mankind are my brethren." This man must be very much like a modern of edition of Shri Krishna or Jesus Christ. We say a modern edition advisedly—for he is no believer in pacifism, he is no respecter of person, he is no friend of those who wish to perpetuate the tyranny of Capitalism, for he is fighting for "the establishment of the International by the replacement of Capitalism by Socialism" in every land—fighting in short for humanity. Now a man imbued with these ideals may easily end his career as a saint or a religious leader. But Lenin takes Marx at his word, calls himself an atheist and defends himself "by calling attention to the chloroforming influence which organised religion had exercised over the lives of the masses of the workers not only in Russia but everywhere else." Lenin goes further. He denounces those Christians who taking Christ at his word will never under any circumstances fight with the weapons of war for the sake of their cause—who believe in arguments and tracts rather than howitzers and machine guns. This is certainly an astounding psychological complex—the mingling of Christ with Bernhardi, nay more, even with Machiavelli. Lenin is frank about his position and said to Mr. Lansbury:

"You and the workers may not want to fight but the capitalist class will make you fight: they will never concede to reason what they will concede to force." And it is the same Lenin who said when charged at the commencement of the Revolution for having received German gold to enable him to cross the frontier to Russia: "I would take money from the Devil himself for my cause. So much the worse for the Devil!" Whatever may be said of him he is the greatest man of the day who has struck the imagination of the world with an incalculable force. As to Russia herself the evidence we have on all sides proves that the illegal blockade declared by the Allies against that unhappy country has been the cause of untold misery and suffering and that most of the misery and sufferings of that country are traceable directly to the inhuman policy of shutting the Bolsheviks in from the rest of the world and encouraging a cruel militarist intervention against them. Mr. Lansbury's story of the sufferings of wounded soldiers who could not be taken care of because the Allies and the International Red Cross, abdicating its functions, had failed in their elementary duties of humanity, will live as a disgrace for all time attaching to the blood-thirsty diplomatists and politicians who have for their little immediate ends perpetrated great, crying wrong. Russia for the rest strong in defence of her rights and what is equally praiseworthy strong in defence of her principles. It is true that Mr. Lansbury's book is a far cry from the incisive character of Mr. Bertrand Russell's articles in "The Nation", but each in his own way has done a great service to the cause of truth in telling the facts about Russia. And one of the most instructive facts elicited helps us to draw a comparison between Lenin, the leader of Russia, and Mr. Gandhi who is now the leader of India. They each in his own way, working for the cause of humanity, are yet as poles asunder. Lenin believes in force. He believes in cooperation "as a means of propaganda and experiment." "I asked him", says Mr. Lansbury, "whether we ought to give up all this work "parliamentary and municipal" and most emphatically he replied, "No," that we should all remain in every organisation, learn what we can and use them, of course, as means of propaganda and experiment." Thus far Lenin. But, Mr. Gandhi does not possess Lenin's scientific ability and gives the impression of having left off where Lenin began. There is the same idealism, the same fervour as of religion, but the one is a cold economist master of modern conditions and the other more of a St. Francis. Who can expect Mr. Gandhi to say what Lenin said about German gold? The only point of comparison between the two is that there is no comparison. Nevertheless, there is one lesson which Mr. Gandhi can learn from Lenin—not in Machiavellian politics, not in Bernhardian force, not in cooperation—but a lesson in organisation which is the breath of civilisation. The Bolsheviks have taught the world this lesson and we in India should not be content to run the affairs of a nation of 315 millions with the hocka-meeting politics of a backward village. Whatever comes out of Russia—the good with the bad—it cannot be ignored. Truth will always be more interesting than fiction and all praise therefore to men like George Lansbury for telling the truth with a vengeance.

CONFLICTS IN INDIA.

"INDIA IN CONFLICT", by the Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A., and Agnes Ferrers—Published by the S. P. C. K.

Thirty years ago it was usual to speak of India in transition. All that was ugly and unexpected in the eyes of critics was said to be inseparable from a period of transition. What was to come after that period? The sanguine Westerner thought that the hopes of his countrymen would be realised, or if a new order of things was to be evolved, it would be instructive to the whole world. Educated Indians were believed to be admirers of Western civilisation. A time has now come to speak of India in conflict. Christian missionaries have always had to admit the inevitability of conflict in religion. But in politics at least, combination of East and West was the cherished vision. Now the conflict is seen by the authors of this book in almost every sphere, though as missionaries they hope that it will some day disappear. The patriotic Hindu asserts now-a-days that "everything Western is inferior to everything Indian." Even Western systems of Government towards which the people are moving are asserted to have been in existence in olden times. The gap between the East and the West is said to be widening. The causes are not all political: indeed Mr. Young is of opinion that "at least half our troubles are due to our sorial snobbishness. Too many of us in India want to keep the 'natives' in their place, just as the English mistress wishes to keep her domestics, and to a proud people this is galling in the extreme." Mr. Young was one of the signatories of the Missionary Manifesto against some of the methods adopted by the military authorities to suppress the disorders in the Punjab last year. He welcomes the new refoms and expects much good from them.

Mr. Young hesitates to pronounce a definite opinion on the possibility of India standing on her own legs in the future within our Ken. Her "terrible poverty" is believed to be a great handicap, and he believes it to be increasing; for freedom of communications both in the country and with the outside world has sent up prices, while the income of the people does not keep pace with them. The struggle for existence is becoming more and more severe, and we are warned that "the worst is yet to come." This picture is drawn not by an Indian pessimist, but by a Cambridge missionary. He suspends judgment on the ultimate future, which depends so much on the material resources of the people, but calls the attention of missionaries to the fresh importance which their work has acquired as a result of the "first instalment of responsible government" introduced by Government. The links in this chain of reasoning may not be visible to all. It is explained that good government depends upon an adequate supply of men of character and public integrity, and secondly that "missionary educational institutions are admittedly the most important schools for character-building." Here we part company. The argument is addressed to missionaries, who will undoubtedly "admit" the special suitability of their institutions to character-building. We make no distinction between one class of schools and another. We recognise the great need for education that will be created by the extension of responsible Government. Mr. Young is in a position to compare Indian educational standards with British, and if his appeal for the best missionary educationists is listened to by his countrymen, India will gratefully acknowledge their services. The fairness and broad-mindedness with which the facts of Indian life are presented by these authors must be acknowledge by all. Their fellow-workers are the best judges of the methods which they would recommend.

SHAKESPEARE AND IRELAND.

"Links between Ireland and Shakespeare" by the Right Honourable Sir D. Plunket Barton, Bart. Published by Maunsel and Co., Ltd., Dublin and London.

Sir D. P. Barton does not believe that Shakespeare ever visited Ireland, though the dramatic company with which he was connected is believed to have visited the island. The great poet must have heard about Irish manners and customs from friends like Edmund Spenser, and read about Ireland in books. He had apparently no special affection for the people. In his own time they were disaffected, and he must have read about the series of expeditions despatched to the island by Elizabeth's predecessors. Indeed he appears to have been so much impressed by the habitual antagonism between the two races that he takes liberty with history and suggests that Jack Cade must have been in Ireland and caught his insurrectionary spirit there.

The links between Ireland and Shakespeare are found chiefly in the poet's historical plays. There is, however, only one Irishman among all the characters introduced in the dramas, namely, Captain Macmorrice, in "King Henry V." Duncan and Macbeth were descendants of Irish adventurers who had settled in Scotland. The object of Sir D. P. Barton's study is not to trace merely personal links. He thinks that the weird sisters in "Macbeth" resemble the wizardesses of ancient Ireland rather than any creatures known to English folklore. The vision of the kings who were to represent Banquo's dynasty is said to be like a vision described in an Irish story. The moving of Birnam Wood was apparently suggested by a familiar incident of Gaelic warfare, a camouflage frequently adopted by the Irish. The only link between "King Lear" and the Irish story of the "Children of King Lir" seems to be the king's name In Shakespeare's drama the king is maltreated by his daughters: in the Irish story the king's children are ill-treated by their step mother.

Coming to another great drama, Hamlet has been identified with a Danish king of Dublin, the Irish spelling being Amhlaidhe In Sir D. P. Barton's opinion, the ghost in this play is "more characteristically Irish than British." The belief that Irish bards could kill rats by their rhyming incantations is referred to in "As You Like It." About the most interesting chapter in this book is that which collects together examples of Irish words and idioms, airs and accents, found in Shakespeare.

STRAY THOUGHTS ON RURAL LIFE.

O Solitude, where are thy charms
That sages have seen in thy face?
W. COWPER,

Solitude, says some ancient author of portentous wisdom, is fit either for a god or for a beast. As I have neither the happiness of being the one, nor the misfortune of being the other as I neither feel the fluffy growth on my shoulders nor have I the honour of possessing the cloven foot; hence, child of the town as I am, the solitude of a country life is not much to my taste. There are absolutely no social companions in rural towns. The local magnates are mostly absorbed in their own pursuits, and do not much care to unbend their minds in light conversation. As to the common folk, it is no mean endeavour to elicit a vocal response from the stolid and abominably taciturn rustics with faces as expressionless as a chunk of wood. They usually shake their heads at any unreasonable demand upon their intelligence and with regard to the fathers of the town, the revered patriarchs in bearded majesty, an oyster could not be more close and uncommunicative. The visitors drop in awkwardly and stealthily and when some subject of conversation is started, instead of keeping the ball rolling, fidget uneasily in the chair, glance up at the ceiling or examine with some interest the pattern of the carpet or furtively look at their watches. As to the gentle sex, they are as elusive as Proteus; and the fair ones possess all the shyness with which their grandmother Eve first approached Adam.

The weather is no less unpleasant. The heat is simply grilling. The sun smites down fiercely for about ten heavy hours of the day producing a sort of lassitude and drowsiness which incapacitate you from doing anything, except, as Leigh Hunt puts it, hovering and nodding on the borders of sleep. However, the best part of the day is the approach of evening. The sinking sun is low down in the west lending his golden tint to the copper-coloured clouds. Cool breezes blow from that quarter and the soft mask of twilight falls tender as a woman's caress. The whole atmosphere around which had erstwhile worn a dreary aspect in the garish light of the sun is bathed in a thin wreath of mist. One is under a magic spell as it were. Leaning back in your chair you resign yourself to peace and contentment and placidly stretch your limbs at ease. Then comes the night. The clear blue sky dotted here and there, with tiny fleecy clouds is spangled with the starry host, marshalled by Hesperus. It is the picturesque night which poets rave about—the only redeeming feature of an otherwise dull existence. For this glorious sight, hidden as it is by the murky atmosphere, is denied to us in large cities. But the rest of the night is as hideous as the day. You sit down with a keen appetite, with the intention of having a hearty meal, and can do but partial justice to the elementary culinary skill of your country cook. You have hardly dropped asleep, when your slumbers are broken by the howling of jackals. The cat fills the night with harmony, and the stertorous breathing, in the neighbouring room, of the rustic bumpkin who serves you is anything but soporific in effect. The heat becomes oppressive, and while the whole world outside is buried in profound gloom and stillness, you toss restlessly on your pillow till the rosy finger of Aurora scatters the shades of night and sends you to a barely refreshing sleep.

I always amuse myself by taking long walks; and in these solitary rambles, up hill and down dale, I have tried to study the faces of the rustic population. Long have I searched for beauty among the country damsels, but no neat-handed Phyllis greeted my sight, nor have I sported with any Amaryllis in the shade. Once, at a distance, I saw a young girl, sitting on a rude, antiquated wooden bridge. Being rather oversusceptible to feminine charms, my imagination was on fire, and I conjured up a vision of loveliness-pouting lips rippling laughter which is music to the ears; a slim waist; the poise and elegant symmetry of the figure; the delicately chiselled features; and the provokingly diaphanous garments, half-concealing the ravishing beauty of the coy maiden. But imagine my chagrin and disappointment when on a nearer view, I found an ugly forward wench who started me out of countenance! Again, there are no rosy children, glowing with health, but you do come across not a few embodiments of mischief and dirt in the shape of ragged urchins at play in the squalid, tortuous streets of the village.

However, even country life is by no means without a happy variety of occupations. I have often beguiled many a tedious hour of the day with reading, (for in these dull places one must either read, or, hang oneself out of sheer ennui); and when tired of reading (which happened in nine cases out of ten), I have taken to writing, and painfully undergone the agonies of creative travail. But vanity, the beatting sin of all authors, apart, it is no use blinking the fact that all my efforts ended in a fiasco. I tried to write on politics, but could not hit off that peculiar vein of dullness, fundamentally necessary for a newspaper-article. I tried my hand at poetry, but in the end, had to ruefully admit with Benedick in "much ado about nothing" that I was not born under a rhyming planet. Tragedy is not my forte, nor is comedy. Carefully elaborated humour of a peculiarly insipid taste, which obtains much applause from the vulgar tribe of miscellaneous readers, is beyond my humble reach. In the end, I had to acknowledge myself stumped (to use a school-boy expression) and threw up pen and paper hurling imprecations at Apollo and the nine Muses at their desertion. Completely floored in the field of literature, I have turned next to that delicate art of philandering introduced by the author of "Tristram Shandy," that immortal Laurence Sterne who is known to have shed profuse tears over a dead donkey! Carefully dressed in immaculate vesture, I have ventured forth at Cupid's behest to drink love from laughing eyes, to slid my arm round a slim waist, and to snatch a kiss from a pair of cherry lips. But, more often than not, at some turning of the road, I have cannoned against some enormously stout female with a capacious waist, flabby cheeks, thick lips, and protuberances which remind one of that exquisitely lyrical description of Johnson's Tetty, was wont to elicit roars of laughter. In this amorous encounter with the buxom dame, I have been honoured with a few plain, pointed remarks that for strength of diction have rarely been surpassed. This has sobered me. Having abandoned all thoughts of love-making, divesting myself of the hirsute growth on chin and cheek, and donning the habit of a tennis player, I have sallied forth towards the local club, but there too malignant fate has pursued me with wanton mockery. My exceptionally brilliant strokes and "drives" have either been stopped in their career inside the net or have never failed to fly, oftener than usual, across the fencing, to the immense delight of the spectators and the ill-concealed impatience of my fellow-players. Beating a hasty retreat I have shut myself in my sanctum, and mollified the asperity of my feelings by endorsing my sentiments in letters to my friends in town; and being an ardent devotee of the nicotine weed have found ample solace in surrounding myself with fragrant clouds of smoke. And while gratefully recording the soothing effect of tobacco who can restrain himself from dilating on its manifold virtues? Tennyson could not have written his poems without smoking an infinite amount of this aromatic weed. To Lessing of the Laocoon fame, it was a source of inspiration. Stevenson, Mark Twain and Kipling are loud in its praises. Is it not Lytton who says that the man who smokes thinks like a sage and acts like a Samaritan?

But digressions apart, the few occupations and the many disappointments of country life, like all agreeable diversions which later on begin to pall upon the taste, lose their charm, and one sighs for the busy haunts of men. A shy, shrinking hypochondriac like Cowper might sigh for a lodge in some vast wilderness. But many with a more robust faith in humanity would agree with the sturdy old Dr. Johnson who looked upon country life as a "mental imprisonment," and laid it down that no wise man should live in the country, for it is the town that is proper school for studying life.

Not here, O Apollo,
Were haunts most for thee.

A. K. KHAN.

IN MEMORY OF W. T. STEAD.

This bronze Memorial, on the Thames Embankment, erected by British and American Journalists to the memory of W. T. Stead, was unveiled by Mr. J. A. Spender on July 5th. The Memorial is the work of Sir George Frampton, the well-known sculptor and Royal Academician.

"HINDI GRAPHIC" NEW YEAR NUMBER.

The New Year number of the "Hindi Graphic" is a very interesting and readable number, better than any of the previous New Year numbers of the magazine. It contains articles from writers of all creeds and communities, and of both sexes. A noticeable feature is an informing article, from the pen of the late mother of the Editor of the magazine, Bai Avabai Limjibhai Palamkota, on "Parents and their Children.—Educate your daughters." Bai Maneckbai Framji Bharucha, a septuagenarian, mother of the well-known writer Mr. B. F. Bharucha, writes on the "Past and Present Life of the Parsis" which reflects the sound views of mature experience. It is noteworthy that her 3 sons, including "B. F." contribute in the same number. Among other articles, too numerous for individual notice, mention may be made of the articles by Messrs. Hormasji Cowasji Adenwala, Mr. K. M. Javeri, Dasturji Dhalla, D. P. Sariana, Khan Saheb Kooverji Mehta, Khan Bahadur A. M. Dalal, D. Pudumji, Dr. G. M. Fraser, Prof. Wadia ("Moral Education") and Mr. F. Lee (Farewell to India.")

There are quite a number of good photos. The get-up in excellent.

From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

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